IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 56,185.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ALWAYS FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

P. & O. P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES
In ... ... 13 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
29th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES	534 or 495	891 or 742-8
To LONDON	637 or 529	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Birmingham	A & C 7475*	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Calcutta	A & C 7526*	12th Mar.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall	..... A 5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester	A & C 5551	.....	25th Mar.
City of Paris	..... A & C 9232*	13th April	11th Apr.
City of Karachi	... A & C 5956	.....	22nd Apr.
City of Lahore	... A & C 6575	.....	29th Apr.
City of Birmingham	A & C 7475	27th May	25th May.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles...	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ...	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	...	999	...	737

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay—Messrs. El. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred.
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per hundred.

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

*6 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka	1,695	Thurs.	12th Feb.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Lhasa	2,184	Friday	13th Feb.	2 a. m.	direct.
Linga	2,185	Mon.	16th Feb.	11 a.m.	‡ P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
• Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 12th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 19th Feb.
†Purnea	3206	,, 5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	,, 19th Mar.
†Pentakota	3418	,, 2nd April

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
10th February, 1914.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	10th Feb.
Bregenz	3905	N. Chersich.	10th Feb.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	20th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	A. Scampicchio	1st Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Mar.
*Graz	3905	D. Mandich	20th Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz.	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	10th April.
*Semiramis	4039	P. Pavissich	20th April.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st May.
Cleopatra	3999	A. Scampicchio	10th May
*Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	20th May.
Habsburg	3979	R. Huber.	1st June.

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamer	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th May
Nippon	6350	M.Franovich	30thJune
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 750
,, London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 525
,, London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. .. ,, 529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back . ,, 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141 BOMBAY
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager,

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tihling
Lioyaang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised ... Rbls 55,000,000
Do. subscribed ... ,, 45,000,000
=say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels 3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds Rbls. 23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ALAMSON,
Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .....Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ..... ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVERNMENT PAPER) ..... ,, 38,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Account opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN

A Lecture delivered by

Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I.M.S.

Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

CANVAS

David Corsar & Son
Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SON
BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT "ROYAL" VICTORY

We have received information of the fact that the ROYAL agents at Budapest, Hungary, have been awarded an order by the Hungarian Government for (80) EIGHTY ROYALS for the Department of Justice, and (20) TWENTY ROYALS for the Magistrate of Budapest. The order is for immediate delivery.

This magnificent testimonial we believe to be due to ROYAL SUPERIORITY, as this order is the result of a prolonged investigation and careful comparison of the ROYAL with all competing makes of typewriters.

This makes a grand total of approximately (500) FIVE HUNDRED ROYALS used in the Government Departments of Austro-Hungary, placing the ROYAL far in the lead of all competitors in these allied empires.

Over 200,000 ROYAL Typewriters valued at £4,000,000 are now in constant use throughout the world.

SOLE AGENTS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members, will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1914, at 6-30 P.M.

F. LOCH TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of PETROL (10,600 gallons), to the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, (or to such place or places as may be directed), from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, upto 3 P. M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1914.

For particulars see Notice No. 719 in "Bombay Government Gazette," of 5th February, 1914, or apply to the DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1914-1915.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1914, for the supply of 24,000 barrels of PORTLAND CEMENT delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the rate of 2,000 barrels per month commencing 1st April, 1914.

2. The Cement to be in accordance with British Standard Specification, and Tenderers should state the brand quoted for.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of Cement tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 without which no Tender will be considered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

Parel, Bombay,
6th February, 1914.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF SHELL-LAC.

THE Conservator of Forests, Baroda State, will SELL 402 MAUNDS (1 md.=40lbs.) of SHELL-LAC STORED, at the Forest Kutcherri, at Vyara, on the Tapti Valley Railway, by holding a PUBLIC AUCTION, at the said Kutcherri, on MONDAY, 16th February 1914, at 1 P.M.

Camp via Baroda,
Dated 7th February, 1914.

BEST APPLE RINGS, PEAR Chips, Evaporated Prunes, Peaches and Apricots in 2lb. tins at Re. 1-4. Apple Tea or "Eden Cider" in 1lb. tins at Re. 1-8 or 3 tins at Rs. 3. Postage extra.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Col. Rennick's Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kulu, Kangra District.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and handy suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

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CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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Empress Pale
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Fine Household Soaps.

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ONLY ONE PERFORMANCE
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"LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

There will be no 10 o'clock Performance as the Theatre is occupied by the BOMBAY A. D. C.

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11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th February, 1914

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produces the successful Musical Comedy,

THE QUAKER GIRL

Play by James T. Turner.
Music by Lionel Monckton.

CAST:

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MESSRS. CROFT, DODDS, DOUGLAS, MEADE, MEDLEY, WATTS, D. WILSON, AND F. WILSON.

LARGE CHORUS
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA

Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani.

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3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-30 and 10.

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Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905, Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities*.

DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES	Per Bottle Rs.	a.
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Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
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Snowflake	150o	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
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THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

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Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work Impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MATRON, for the Girls' School, the Indo-British Institution, Bombay. Salary, Rs. 30 p.m., all found. Apply to the PRESIDENT of the Ladies' Committee, the Indo-British Institution, Bombay.

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A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.

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The Earl of Lytton.
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E. F. Benson.

Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. E. C. Fery, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

J J & S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

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A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

WANTED.

WANTED TYPIST.—Must be used to Remington or Royal. Apply Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Coy., Ltd., Bank Street, Bombay.

WANTED A CHIEF OFFICER for the City Municipality of Broach.

Salary Rs. 250-10-300 plus Rs. 20 as Horse-allowance.

Security bond required for Rs 3,000.

Appointment will be on probation for six months.

Applicants must possess the degree of L. C. E., or other similar Engineering qualification.

Apply before 25th February, 1914, stating age, caste, residence experience and qualifications, with copies of testimonials, to

THE PRESIDENT,
Broach City Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Broach, 7th February, 1914.

WANTED AT ONCE, by European Firm, willing and energetic youths to work as SALESMAN and COLLECTORS, on salary and Commission. Cash security required. Apply box No. 1985, care of this Paper.

YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT REQUIRED, for large drapery establishment. Box No. 9104, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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A SMART ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER WANTED for well-known paper. Liberal terms to suitable man. None but those with an influential connection and able to guarantee results need apply to Box 9102, care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET, from 1st March, 1914, LARGE and COMMODIOUS FLAT, at IL PALAZZO, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

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Guaranteed best English quality.

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that is a good Drink—a healthy Drink—a tasty Drink—a Drink that stimulates, strengthens, refreshes, and leaves a pleasant flavour—ask for

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

Wherever you are, wherever you may be, Horlick's is always ready—a little water, and it is made in a minute. You can flavour it with any fruit essence, it combines delightfully. In most countries, in hot or cold weather, Horlick's is asked for at all times of the day—at 11 o'clock when Nature requires a little revivifying; again at lunch; some take it with their afternoon tea, and as a nightcap there is nothing more soothing to the nerves. In the East, where it is absolutely necessary not to overheat the body, Horlick's Malted Milk proves itself a veritable boon. It cannot become affected by the weather—it is just made of cereals and the best full cream milk in perfect combination, and sold in powder form. Horlick's restores the overworked system—the tired body—and gives one a new lease of life. It is absolutely delicious to the taste, so cooling and refreshing.

Two or three glasses of Horlick's will aid you in keeping well, because its wonderful restorative influence gives you richer blood and stronger nerves, so necessary to perfect health.

Don't let another day go by, but order a bottle of Horlick's Malted Milk, which is put up in three sizes, and can be obtained from all Chemists and Stores.

Untouched by Hand.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE fo SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent. under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912.....Rs 8,00,000
30th April, " .....Rs 24,00,000
31st July, " .....Rs. 52,00,000
30th December " .....Rs. 1,00,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (CALB.), London
Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00 000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

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Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No 211.

CAPITAL (fully paid up).....£8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

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Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c

L. COMBE,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... " " 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

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Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama
Calcutta;	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Cebu;	London.	Shanghai
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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H. A. W. BRENT,
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BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RANINA.—Feb. 9th at Chowpatti near Wilson College, Manchershah Nanabhai Ranina, late Chief Judge, Bhavnagar State. Funeral at 8 a.m. (B.T.) to day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

S. S. Schaeefels, (Hansa Line) 3,637 tons, Capt. M. Von Freedolf, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg (January 5) with a general cargo.

S. S. Ballmouth, 2,607 tons, Capt. J. Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bahil Papan (January 21) with a cargo of petroleum.

S. S. Angus, 2,329 tons, Capt. J. W. Layzell, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta (January 28) with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Dwarka (B. I.), 759 tons, Capt W. Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from (Busreh February 1) via Karachi, with a general cargo, 17 cabin and 206 deck passengers.

S. S. Hotiby, 2,232 tons, Capt. H. Anderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Port Said (January 24) with ballast.

S. S. Ariosto (Wilson Line), 4,313 tons, Capt. A. E. Booth, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Middlesbro (December 13) via Hull with a general cargo.

S. S. Pontoporus, 2,603 tons, Capt W. Palemis, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta (January 27) with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Belle of England, 2,468 tons, Capt. R. V. Kelvay, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta (January 25) with a cargo of coal.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander A. Hamilton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi.

S. S. Ferraro, 717 tons, Capt. T. Feathers, sailed yesterday for Abadan etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Port Said (Maritima Italiana), 3,110 tons, Capt. Muzie, will sail to-day for Genoa etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Capt. W. J. Cotrell arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (January 27) with a general cargo and specie and 685 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage 8 deaths occurred from natural causes.

S. S. Semiramis (Austrian Lloyd), 2,553 tons, Capt. Peter Pavisich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (January 25) with a general cargo, 29 cabin and 60 deck passengers.

S. S. Kattenturm, 3,471 tons, Capt. A. Fretwerst, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with the same bottom and general cargo.

S. S. City of Birmingham K. N. and Co., 4,838 tons, Capt. W. J. Haughton, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Austria (Austrian Lloyds'), 2,335 tons, Capt. D. Casnlich, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Habsburg (Austrian Lloyds'), 2,355 tons, Capt. R. Huber, will sail to-day for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga, (B. I.), 949 tons, Capt. H. M. Cuthbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Zoroastrian, 2,585 tons, Capt. W. Osborne, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Crowa, 2,740 tons, Capt. W. Richards sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill .....R N
H M S Odin .....Comde W Miller...R N Sloop
H M S Sphinx ..Comdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton...Troopship
Rewa .....Capt Kerr .....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 9.

Angus .....2320 Lagell.....A Yull & Co
Ariosto .....4313 Booth.....J F & Co
Alfald ..2179 Esser.....Arab Strs
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham .....P & O Co
Ariel .....2209 Hyde ..C Muncherji & Sons
Ariadne Irene ....2644 Tindall.....
Ballmouth .....2607 Hill.....W & A G & Co
Baron Ardrossan...2775 Reid .....K N & Co
Bahrein .....1402 Grant .....Arab Strs Ld
Belle of England.....2468 Kelvay.....
Cairngowan.....2580 Band ..5-2...W & A G & Co
Dwarka .....759 Moxon .....M M & Co
Don of Kelly...2375 Tindle .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Jetty.	Post.	Date.	Agents.
A Port Said	3119	Mutes	Genoa	10-2	M S N Co
B Toro	1650	Hicks	Hull	1-2	J F & Co
C&R Scalda	3145	Johnson			M M & Co
D&E Liberia	2304	Schroder	Antwerp	15-2	T S & Co
F Chupra	3454	Ferguson	Antwerp	15-2	M M & Co
H Elsvick Horse	2545	Smith	Hamburg	10-2	W & A G & Co
K Java Mara	2374	Fuchigimi	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
M Manchester Civilian	2927	Spencer			T M & Co
O Lawoo	1517	Jones			D M Khandwani
P Algerian	2434	Wilson	Liverpool	12-2	K Nixon & Co
Q Ada	2433	Mason	Dunkirk	14-2	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Birmingham	1833	Haughton		K'chee 10-2	K N & Co
2	Habsburg	2355	Huber	Trieste	10-2	A L S N Co
4	Badminton	2438	Jones	Hull	14-2	W & A G & Co
5	Brampton	2333	Sherbon	Hull	13-2	T M & Co
6	Falls of Orchy	3139	Marchie	Hull	13-2	K N & Co
7	Clan Colquhoun	3750	Summers	Antwerp	18-2	J F & Co
8	Kattenturm	3471	Fretwerst	Karachi	10-2	W & A G & Co
9	India 4193	Talbot	Shanghai		11-2	P & O Co
10 & 11	Yoshida	2953	Hobse	Karachi	12-2	W & A G & Co
12 & 13	Caledonia	2430	Dowell	London		P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh		M M & Co
15	Bregenz	2134	Chersich	Trieste	10-2	A L S N Co
16	Hopemount	2105	Gibson	Aberdeen	16-2	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Bahadur .....830 Dunn .....Bo S N Co
Natravati ..699 Fakeya ..Karachi...Bo S N & Co
Kaveri ...553 Mohomed..Bhavnagar...Bo S N & Co

Off Side N

Abydos .....1939 Davis...Mauritius ...31-1...Bo & A S N Co

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Shwedazen for Rangoon
„ Dwarka for Persian Gulf.
„ Rahman for Jeddah &c.
„ Hottley for Bull &c.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chantala, left Gibraltar on the evening of February 6. The same Co's steamer Nevalia, left London on the morning of February 7. The same Co's steamer Manora, left Marseilles homeward on the evening of February 7. The same Co's steamer Nevasa, left Suez on the morning of February 7.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Hunt, Sahar Village.
Pearl Mills, Limited, Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, 3-p.m.

TO-MORROW.

H. E. Lord Willingdon attends the Masonic Hall.
Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi.
Bombay Diocesan Church Society, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Girls' School.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company : "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Salle Francaise : Lecture by Professor Louis Peltier on "The Age of the Cinema," Part III., 6-30 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. J. J. Modi's Lecture on Tibetan Customs, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 12.

Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
H. M. Customs Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company : "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Classical Association Meeting at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society. Paper by Prof. R. S. Conway on "The place of Dido in history."
Garden Party to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon by the President of the Bombay Corporation, Victoria Gardens.

FRIDAY, February 13.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre.
Bombay Corporation : Standing Committee, 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institute, Prize-giving by Lady Willingdon, 4-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 14.

Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi.
B. V. A. Inspection by General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Last day for entries for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament.
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon drive in state to the Races.

SUNDAY, February 15.

Bombay Hunt, Parla.
B. V. A. Camp closes, Colaba. Inspection by Inspector R. G. A. in India and G. O. C., Poona Division.

SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY—Draw for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament at Bombay Gymkhana at 7-15 p. m.

25th February to 7th March—Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament on the Queen's Road Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-15 p. m. each day omitting Sunday, March 1, 1914.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Aurora-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

SALLE FRANCAISE.—A lecture by Prof. Louis Peltier, on "The Age of the Cinema," part III, will be delivered to-morrow at 6-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Bregenz," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 3 p.m. to-day. A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Caledonien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday). Letters, etc.—for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the same hour.

BAND PROGRAMMES.

YACHT CLUB.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Symphonia	March Op. 18 — Mancini
Overture	Morning Noon & Night — Suppe
Valse	The Wedding Dance — Lincke
Selection from Belisario	Donizetti
Intermezzo	Bolding — Windsett
Selection	La Morisme — Monckton
Characteristique	The Mill in the Forest — Ellenberg

CHOWPATTY.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, bandmaster commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) to-day :—

March	Flying Colours — Bucalossi
Overture	Masaniello — Auber
Valse	Bebe — Vessey
Selection	Ragtime Revue — Pether
Idyll	A Lancashire Ramble — Arthur
Interlude	Kaetha Mee — Raymond
Selection	Carmen — Bizet
Two Step	Ragtime Violin — Myddleton

PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W Bonner, V. D. and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab...		
do. do. for Calcutta...		*
do. do. for Madras...		

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

[In force from 1st December, 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-10	11-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-15	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express and Down East Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd	6-55	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

ARTILLERY CAMP OF EXERCISE.

The annual camp of exercise of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery opened at Colaba on Saturday afternoon, when about 45 officers and men of the corps marched into camp from Colaba Station. The corps is utilising the old Lunatic Asylum as their barracks this year and every effort has been made by the permanent staff to make the place as clean and comfortable as possible for the men.

Owing to the absence, in England, on sick leave, of Lt.-Col. the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor, the command of the Corps has devolved on Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., and among the other officers residing in camp are Capts. Graham, Lambert, and Sowerby, Lieuts. Retallack, Eccles and Royal, and 2nd-Lieuts. Wilson, Agerup and McCann.

Drills will be held morning and evening during the week the corps is in camp. On Sunday morning there was instructional practice from the Colaba North Battery, each Company firing six rounds per gun from the 7·5in. B. L guns. After the firing was completed, Lt.-Col. Vincent, R.G.A., addressed a few remarks to the corps, commenting on the morning's shoot.

Wednesday night will be the corps' Guest Night, when ladies will be invited to a concert after dinner.

Friday will be the Officers' Guest Night.

A whist drive and a billiard handicap have been started.

The death of Mr. Louis P. Russel recalls the fact that he was, from 1900 to 1912, Commandant of the B. V. A. He was a keen and enthusiastic volunteer and took a lively interest in the corps. As an appreciation of the excellent services rendered by him to the corps, he was, on resigning the command, made Honorary Colonel.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding, dated February 10.

The following correction to the Rifle meeting programme is published for information.

The Marksman's Challenge Cup Match XII will be fired at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday, 22nd February and the All-Comers' Match XIX will be fired at 8-30 a.m. on Monday, 1st March 1914, instead of as previously stated.

The Annual Rifle meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, the 15th instant. Names of intending competitors to reach Adjutant's Office by Friday night, the 13th instant. Programme can be obtained on application at Headquarters.

II. The Hill Memorial Competition and Bayley Company Challenge Shield (to be fired simultaneously) on Sunday, the 15th instant, commencing at 7-30 a.m.

The Range is allotted to "G" Company on Monday the 16th instant for class firing. Members coming out are requested to notify the Adjutant at Headquarters so that their own rifles may be taken out.

LIGHT-HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding, dated February 10.

Orderly N.-C. Officer for the week, Sergt. A. E. Baird.

Parade for to-morrow, Wednesday the 11th inst. Instruction in Street Fighting and Escort of convoy in streets. Rendezvous Charni Road Station at 7-30 a.m. Sergt.-Major and three troopers will form a flagged enemy. Dress—Drill order—Khaki.

Friday, the 13th inst. Parade, Jackal Club Flats, at 7 a.m. Dress—Drill order—Dismounted action.

It is notified for information that the annual camp of instruction opens at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon, the 7th March, and closes with the Divisional Officer Commanding Inspection, on Monday morning the 23rd March, 1914

THE INSTRUCTIVE CINEMA.

FILM SHOWING SANITATION WORK.

A benefit night was given by the management of the Durbar Cinematograph, on Sunday, in aid of the Sanitary Institute Building Fund, and perhaps the most interesting item in the programme was a film showing the varied activities of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality for the sanitation of the City. The sweepers hurrying to work after the morning roll-call and engaging in work, the Municipal sewage carts and motors, the feeding of the bullocks in the Municipal stables and the rain carrying away the refuse were shown in their proper sequence, and were watched with much interest by the audience. The campaign against malaria and plague was also illustrated. The examination of ponds and wells for mosquito larvæ and the destruction of the same, how rats are caught and destroyed, and the removal of patients infected with plague and small-pox to the Hospitals were also shown and elicited much applause. Mr. Clayton, the Commissioner, Dr. Turner, the Health Officer, Dr. Goldsmith and other Municipal Officers were present at one of the shows

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

There were crowded houses at all four performances at this theatre, on Saturday and Sunday, and there was every indication that the entertainment provided was thoroughly appreciated. The three artistes who made their appearance last week were again included on the "bill," and the variety part of the programme, from the dainty dancing of the lady member of the comedy duo to the eccentricities of Malfe, went with a most delightful swing.

About the plot of the big film which was shown, "Honesty," a drama in four parts by Messrs Pathe Freres, there was nothing original. The chief charm of the film was in the good scenic effects obtained of the Paris streets and of the French countryside; and also the commendable restraint in the acting. The presence of His Excellency the Governor's band greatly enhanced the enjoyment of the presentation.

Last night was the last 10 o'clock performance this week. This evening "The Last Days of Pompeii" is to be screened at six o'clock.

In the revolving which is shortly to be produced at the Excelsior, Miss Violet Crampton and Mr. James McGrath who were among the leading figures in the Band mann Company on the occasion of its last visit to Bombay, are to make a welcome re-appearance, as well as the Melbourne. Further details will be announced later.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE STANDARD BANK'S CLAIM.

LOAN ON SPECIE BANK SHARE SECURITY.

At the Bombay High Court, on the Original Side yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar disposed of the case in which the Standard Bank claimed to recover Rs. 1,49,417 from Mr. Bunshedhar Mugatlal.

The plaintiff's claim was that the bank had advanced a loan to the defendant on the security of a number of shares in the Specie Bank, and the latter having failed, it now claimed Rs. 1,49,417-12 on account of that transaction. It was also prayed for the plaintiff that the defendant should be declared liable to indemnify the Standard Bank against all calls that might be made against that bank in respect of the shares held by it as security.

The defendant's case was that the loan was advanced on the security of shares and the margin was twenty-five per cent. The defendant bank was told to sell those shares and recover its dues, but the bank did not sell the shares and the opportunity was now lost, the Specie Bank having gone into liquidation.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 1,49,417-12 with interest at 7 per cent. from December 9, 1913, and costs with interest at 6 per cent. from judgment till the day of payment, and it was declared that the defendant was liable to indemnify the plaintiff bank against all calls that might be made against that bank.

The attorneys for the plaintiff were Messrs. Payne and Company, and for the defendant Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Company.

POLICE COURTS.

BIG COCAINE SEIZURES.

SMART SENTENCES BY THE MAGISTRATE.

Two important cocaine seizures were made on Friday afternoon, Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, having received information that there was a large quantity of cocaine on board two ships in the Prince's and Victoria Docks, deputed Excise Inspector Kuverji Darasha and other officers to watch the movements of the suspected persons who were making efforts to dispose of the drug. The names of the men were ascertained and it was immediately arranged to purchase cocaine from them through bogus customers. Mr. Smith next had a consultation with Mr. Griffiths, Deputy Commissioner, and Superintendent Sullivan, C. I. D., and the preliminaries having been arranged, the officers of the Excise and C. I. D. proceeded to a rendezvous at Mazagon, where two stewards, named Pucci Antonio and Vitale Guissepe, of the Italian Mail S. N. Co.'s S.S. Porto Said, sold 16,800 grains of cocaine, the value of which is Rs. 2,450 to Excise Inspector N.C. Dama. Both men were arrested in a stable at Mazagon.

Immediately this seizure was effected, Mr. Smith, Mr. Griffiths and the other Police and Excise officers proceeded to another spot in Mazagon where Fondo Fortunato, a fireman on board the Austrian Lloyds' S. S. Hapsburg, had come to negotiate the sale of a large quantity of cocaine which he had imported. Fortunato declined to sell to an Indian customer so a European had to be found, and Inspector Jefferies of the C. I. Department undertook this role, and proceeded on board the S. S. Hapsburg where he purchased 33,600 grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 4,900. At a given signal the Police and Excise officers rushed on board. The whole crew were marshalled on deck, and Inspector Jefferies pointed out the sellers of the cocaine.

The accused were, on Saturday morning charged before Rao Bahadur Setalvad 2nd Presidency Magistrate, by Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector, on charges of importing and selling cocaine in contravention of section 43 of the Bombay Abkari Act. Superintendent Sullivan, C. I. D., conducted the prosecution.

All the three accused were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine each, or three months' further rigorous imprisonment each. The cocaine was ordered to be confiscated.

In addition to the above, the following Excise Officers took part in the seizure:— Inspectors McMullen, Narman, Ghanty and Chaney and Sub Inspectors Deputy and Karanjawalla.

JOCKEY ROBBED OF Rs. 500.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub Inspector Karnick charged Vandia, a Hindoo boy, with stealing five currency notes for Rs. 100 each from the coat pocket of Mr. A. Japheth, a jockey.

From the evidence it appears that the complainant went to the market to purchase a coat. He took off his coat which contained the money, and hung it on a chair in the shop while he tried on the new one. While he was occupied in trying it on, the accused quietly removed the notes

On returning home the complainant discovered the loss and lodged a complaint with the police.

The next day the accused went to a shop to have tea and in payment he handed the shop-keeper a Rs. 100 note and asked for change for Rs. 10, taking the note to be one for Rs. 10 only.

The shop-keeper, becoming suspicious, handed him over to the police

The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

MARWARI CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Ratanlas Fulchand, a Marwari, was charged with cheating one Peerbhai Vanaji, also a Marwari, in respect of Rs. 1,600.

His Worship held the charge to have been proved and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 with the alternative of six months' further imprisonment with hard labour. The amount of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Colonel Douglas, the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, is proceeding Home on leave in the ensuing summer

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Lahore on Sunday for a tour in certain native States in the Punjab.

The Maharani Saheba of Dhar shot a magnificent tigress measuring nine feet ten inches on Wednesday in the Nimansur forest of the Dhar State.

Meetings of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will probably be held on 24th, 25th and 27th instant.

The Select Committee on the Protection of Minor Girls had a prolonged sitting on Saturday. It will re-assemble on the 16th instant.

There will be an informal investiture at Viceregal Lodge on the 20th, when a number of recipients of honours last New Year's Day will be formally decorated.

It is expected that Sir Benjamin Robertson will not return from South Africa until towards the end of March. The date, however, is uncertain, as it is not yet known when the Commission will present its report.

A correspondent says that plague is raging furiously in Jamui. Reports of seizures and deaths are reported daily. The courts are being removed to other places which are yet safe. There is a panic among the people.

Her Highness Nawab Khurshed Jahan Begum Saheba of Cambay, accompanied by two princesses, had an interview with Her Excellency Lady Hardinge at the Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

Professor Bose is proceeding on deputation to England, France and Germany, to address learned Societies. The Secretary of State has also placed at Dr. Bose's disposal a recurrent grant for his investigations in India.

Our Delhi correspondent telegraphs that it is understood that Sir Henry Griffin, the Judge of the Allahabad High Court who has been on special duty on irrigation arbitration in Madras, will retire from the service on the completion of his special duty.

Mr. M. B. Coventry, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, will return from leave on the 20th instant. Mr. McKenna, who has been officiating for him will then revert to Burma and take up the appointment of Deputy Commissioner, Moulmein.

The Hon. Mr Gait, Member of the Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, may proceed Home on leave in the spring. In that case he will deliver a lecture on May 21 before the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts on the Indian Census.

Sir James Willcocks, Commanding the Northern Army, held a review of troops in the garrison at Allahabad on Saturday and then distributed the ensigania of various honours to Indian officers. A field day was also held.

At the inter-regimental boxing tournament held at Allahabad between the 1st Royal Scots and the Leicesters the points scored were: Royal Scots 34, Leicesters 19. The Scots were, therefore, awarded the cup.

The Government of Bengal has asked the proprietor of the Santi press to deposit Rs. 500 as cash security. The press is a single demy one, used chiefly to print the zemindary cheques and receipts.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has engaged the services of the Hon. Rai Bahadur Sahibi Lal, of Lahore, to defend the interests of the State before the arbitrator, Sir Arthur Reid, in the claim for several lakhs put forward by the Kashmir Minerals Company against the Durbar.

A Kalimpong correspondent telegraphs that the long delayed development of Bhutan is about to begin at last. Mr. Dracot, the State Engineer of Sikkim, has been deputed to build some bridges in connection with a new road which is to enter Bhutan from Chamurchee in the Banarhat district of the Duars.

Mr. G. A. Ogalay, lately Editor of the *Deshsewak* newspaper, the publication of which was discontinued some time since, has started a new vernacular weekly newspaper at Nagpur called *Vidharthee*, of which the first issue was published on the 4th instant after a registration fee of Rs. 500 under the Press Act had been paid.

Indian gentlemen representing the various provinces now resident in Delhi will entertain General Sir O'Moore Creagh, the retiring Commander-in-Chief, at a farewell evening party in Khudsia Baag on the 28th instant. Among those who are arranging for the function are the Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. the Maharaja of Nashipur, the Hon. Malik Omar Hyat Khan, the Hon Sardar Daljit Singh, the Hon. Raja Kushal Pal Singh, and the Hon. Mr. Ramsingar.

H H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar paid a long deferred visit to Mangrol. He arrived on the evening of the 3rd instant, and stayed until the morning of the 6th when he left for Manavadar. His reception in the town on his way to his residence in the Rani Bagh was extremely enthusiastic, the various communities vying with each other in showering His Highness with garlands of flowers on the frontier of their respective wards. Some very exciting cheetah hunt and hawking were witnessed on the 4th and 5th. The cheetahs and hawks belonged to the Maharaja

THE WEATHER.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE DISTURBANCE.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 9.

The disturbance has now nearly disappeared after giving snow in the Simla Hills, but no rain on the plains. Temperature is high in the United Provinces and the air is dry over the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—A few light showers in North-East India.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The weather here is more wintry than usual. Snow fell the whole of yesterday, and is now lying four inches deep all over the station and surrounding hills. This is the heaviest fall, so far, experienced this winter.

CROP REPORTS, 9th FEB., 1914.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient. Fine weather has set in. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Viramgam.—Cotton satisfactory. Picking of first sowing partially begun

Wadhwan.—Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton picking general. Cotton crop excellent.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy Cloudy and unseasonable.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop estimate 10 annas.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton plants flourishing.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India west and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Veraval and in defect at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Total rainfall since 1st November to date.
Jask ...	75·4	60·9	...	1·68
Muskat ...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	75·0	51·3	...	0·00
Kanchi ...	77·8	53·5	...	0·87
Baaj ...	78·2	51·2	...	0·03
Dwarka ...	80·8	60·2	...	0·00
Veraval ...	88·3	62·0	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	83·4	54·8	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	88·0	52·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	90·4	58·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	86·6	57·8	...	0·00
Deesa ...	79·6	54·2	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	84·0	68·9	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	88·1	67·7	...	...
Mormugao ...	85·2	72·0	...	...
Karwar ...	85·1	68·6	...	...
Malegaon ...	92·7	54·2	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	90·7	57·3	...	0·16
Poona ...	92·0	55·9	...	...
Sholapur ...	94·9	64·6	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	93·4	64·7	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	88·8	59·5	...	0·82
Madras ...	86·5	67·5	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	85·8	56·0	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8 45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 9th February, 1914, was 30·173, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

THE TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	February.				
Tues.	10	m 11	1	27	0
		11	50 a	29	10
Wed	11	m 1	47	28	0
Thurs	12	m 0	24	30	4
		0	32 a	23	7
Fri	13	m 0	53	30	4
		1	17 a	28	9
Satur	14	m 1	32	29	11
		2	3 a	28	5

LOW WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	February.				
Tues.	10	m 5	15	18	6
		4	59 a	14	11
Wed	11	m 5	49	17	3
		5	41 a	14	8
Thurs	12	m 6	24	16	4
		6	22 a	14	10
Fri	13	m 7	1	15	7
		7	3 a	15	7
Satur	14	m 7	40	15	4
		7	44 a	16	8

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

A light hand with pastry

Every cook who uses "Paisley Flour"—the sure raising powder—soon acquires a light hand with pastry.

"Paisley Flour" enables anyone to make deliciously crisp pie-crust and pastry at home. It gives the lightness which is essential for digestibility.

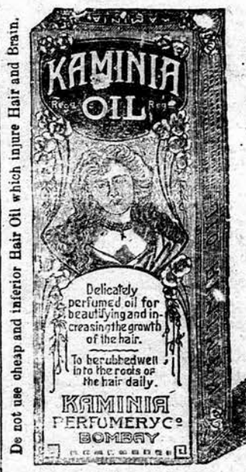
"PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

Use one part of "Paisley Flour" to 8 parts of ordinary flour and mix dry.

A line to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you a free copy of the Brown & Polson Book of 73 Recipes.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT



Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nouriches the Hair

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Consols 2½ per cent ...76 1-4—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris F c s ...25·18—1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ...87 1-4 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London..20·45 1-2 unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot ...25 5-8 + 1-16
Do. 2 months hence..25 7-16 + 1-16
Closing Tone of silver ...Indian buying.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent...64 5-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d'st..
(Bank buying Rate) ...1 3 29-32 unchgd.
3½ per cent. India Stock
(Sterling Loan) ...91 1-2—1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 m'st1 15-16—1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills
6 m'st ...1 13-16—1-16
Do. Fine Trade Bills
3 months ...2 7-8 unchgd.
Do, Fine Trade Bills
6 months ...3 1-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...77·9
Interest day to day loans...7-8 unchgd.
Do. 7 day market loans.1 1-4 unchgd.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000. For Egypt.

Under the arrangement made for the grant of Telegraphic Transfers on India against Sovereigns shipped to this country from abroad the Secretary of State for India in Council has purchased £50,000 dis from Egypt on 28th February.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	28,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year ...	.....
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
„ Exports to Continent ...	11,000

NEW YORK.—
Futures—month of March ...12·19—4
Futures—month of May ...11·84—3
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced partially on covering.
Spot Cotton ...12·65 unchgd.

NEW ORLEANS.—
Spot Cotton ... 12 11-16 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.
Futures—Month of March.. 12·39—3
Futures—Month of May ... 12·42—4

COFFEE.—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 9 1-2 unchgd.
Demand Bills ... ... 4·85 3-4 unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars ... 57 5-8 + 1-8

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 6,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... .
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ... 1,000 „
Total Day's Imports ... 22,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spots—Quiet steady
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Quiet.
Mid-Americans ...6·99 + 3
Egyptian F. G. F. ...9·40 unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.		To-day's price.	
Feb.-March	...	6·59	Unchanged.
March-April	...	6·61	„
April-May	...	6·57	„
May-June	...	6·57	„
June-July	...	6·54	„
July-August	...	6·50	„
August-September..		6·40	„
September-Oct ...		6·27	„
October-Nov ...		6·19	„

LONDON, Feb. 7.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total in Sight ...	11,820,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	490,000
East Indian do ...	257,000
American do ...	4,486,000
Other do ...	195,000
Total Sales ...	59,000
East Indian Sales ...	200
Total Speculation ...	4,000
Do. Exportation ...	1,000
East Indian Export ...	.....
Do. Indian Stock ...	21,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	700
Do. Actual Exports ...	.....
Do. Week's Imports ...	4,000
Do. Speculation ...	.....
American Afloat ...	320,000
East Indian ...	7,000
Total Afloat ...	393,000

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 432 lbs. C.I.F....37 unchgd.
Do. Months ...May-June
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc...Done.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....Nominal.
Do. Months ... .
Do. Name of Ports ... .
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc... .....
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat Afloat for U. Kingdom... .....

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber ...3 1 1-2 + 1-4
Feb.-March—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs ... do.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... } 35 1-2 unchgd.
Victorian ... } Feb.-March.
New South Wales ... } Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 35 p. c. ex-ship ... No sellers.
Do. Months— ... do
Do. Name of Ports— ... do
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ... do
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...53 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Nominal.
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship ...48—3-4
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port— ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. ...Value.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED.—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...48 1-2 + 1-4
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ...47 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Value—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine-La Plata...42 1-2 + 1-4
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...Hamburg.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed ...25-14-6 + 6d.
Months ...Feb.-March.
Ports ...Hull.
Buyers etc. ...Value.
Tone—Quiet.

SUGAR.—
German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India (Double bags) 12 9 3-4 unchgd. Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments.. April-August.
Tone—Quieter.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...11 10 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 9 3 1-2 Sellers unchgd —Feb.
Months of Shipments ..9-6—1-4 Sellers—May
Tone—Very quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C and F India ...12 3 1-2 unchgd. Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-July.
Tone—Quiet—Unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F
Calcutta ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Mauritius crystals C & F
Bombay ...11 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Feb.—Value.
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18
C and F Calcutta ... 11 3 unchgd. March—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 11 4 1-2 unchgd. March—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta .. 12 9 unchgd. March—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi ... 12 10 1-2 unchgd. March—Value.
Tone—Nothing doing—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value. Rs.	From	Importers.
2 Boxes Sov	Rs. 1,20,000	Alexandria...	National Bk

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th Feb. 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	25	37,487
B. B. & C. I. Ry	33	45,051

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov. 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan. 6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan. 7 p.c.

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is one lakh up.

EXCHANGE :—

Rates continue firm and unchanged. There has been some enquiry for T. T. and a moderate business has been done at 1s. 4 1-8d. Bills are not offering.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 3-16 May
Do. France Ready	...171 1-4
Do. Marks „	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...139 1-2
Shanghai do.	...188 1-4
Japan do.	...147 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 13-16 for Cash and the Settlement and after declining to 95 3-4 closes at the opening rates.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs. 95 13 0
Settlement	...Rs. 95 13 0

BULLION :—

Bar Silver in London was 1-16 up for ready and forward at 25 5-8 and 25 7-16 respectively. The local market opened steadier but has eased during the day. A moderate business has been done, and rates close as under for all positions.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23	15 9
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23	15 3
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	68	0 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67	13 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	67	4 0
Silver (exm duty) Ready	...Rs.	77	6 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	77	3 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76	10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

WELD AND CO:—Liverpool—"Some American straddle selling in small Saturday market." New York :—"Steady narrow market."

HORNBY HEMELRYK:—"Old crop statistical position is losing strength. Bulls despondent. No speculative demand. If prices are forced much lower we think there will be a big reaction later on. Meanwhile we would advice buying new crops deliveries 1915 under 6d."

GRUNING:—"Market exhibits very little buying power. Week-end statistical position attracting attention."

PRIVATE:—"Heavy receipts favour the indication of large crops. Spinners buying only for immediate wants. We expect further decline."

The American markets on Saturday closed a few points lower. The local market opened quiet and easier, the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 273, and for fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 229. There was little enquiry during the only part of the day and before Colaba good Broach declined to Rs. 271. At Colaba the rate dropped to Rs. 268 1-2, but with some purchasing on profit taking the market again steadied towards the close to Rs. 270 71. Rates are irregular.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate and prices are lower.

Some business is reported in fully good Bengal new crop January 1915 at Rs. 215 and Rs. 214.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	273-4	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	270-71	„
Fine „ Wardha Hinganghat...		250	„
„ „ Nagpur ...		247-8	„
„ „ Yeotmal ...		244	„
„ „ Dhamangaon P. ...		239	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola...		224	„
„ „ Amraoti ...		226	„
„ „ Khandeish ...		203	„
F. G. „ Khandeish ...		194-5	„
Fine „ Muthia ...		193	„
„ „ Bengal ...		189	„
F. G. Bengal ...		183	„

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone.. ... Barely steady.

Estimated Sales ... 10,000
Total Imports... ... 34,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·59	6·57
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·61	6·59
Apr.-May. ...	6·57	6·55
May-June ...	6·57	6·55
June-July ...	6·54	6·52
July-Aug. ...	6·50	6·48
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·40	6·38
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·27	6·25
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·19	6·17

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 13 0 B.T.
May ... Rs. 8 12 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
Brown Delhi May ... Rs. 9 0 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7 11 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... Rs. 9 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c.... Rs. 55 8 0
Black Kutni ... Rs. 44 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Dull. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 9 14 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 34 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Bold ... Rs. 47 0 0
Small ... Rs. 46 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 15 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
Tone—Market is steady. We quote :—
White Pissi 85 p.c. ready. Rs. 5 10 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ... Rs. 5 14 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,565	
Bank of India ...	65	c. d.
Bank of Baroda ...	90	c. d.
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank ...	15	
Eastern Bank ...	80	

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance ...	810	
Bombay United ...	495	
Bombay E. S. & T. C....	pref 170	x. d.
	ord. 223	
Bombay Burmah T. C....	892 1-2	
Crescent ...	113 3-4	
Currimbhai ...	225	
Colaba Land ...	1,475	
David ...	475	
Fazulbhai ...	415	
Kohinoor ...	750	
Khatau Makanji ...	1,365	
Maneckji Petit ...	1,980	
Bhon-Bhon ...	26 1-2	
New Great Eastern ...	225	
Nagpur ...	1,865	
Swadeshi ...	1,470	
Standard ...	1,150	
Treacher and Co ...	490	
Tata Ordi.	78	
Tata Def.	137	

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	180	
New Berar ...	500	
New Mofussil ...	807 1-2	

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry...	695	
Central Provinces Ry ...	119	
Dhond-Baramati Ry ...	116	
Sara Sirajgunj Ry ...	25	
Tapti ...	595	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay S. N. Co. ...	220	c. d. ord
do. ...	270	c. d. pref.
Shivrajpur ...	23	1-4
Tata Hydro-el. ...	1,040	x. d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	18,791	Bales.
Wheat ...	3,703	Cwts.
Linseed ...	2,330	„
Rapeseed ...	372	„
Gingellyseed ...	7,873	„
Poppyseed ...	Nil	„
Groundnuts ...	3,093	„
Castorseed ...	1,675	„
Rice ...	1,340	„
Myrabollams ...	3,245	„
Cottonseed ...	27,943	„
Mowrasseed ...	Nil	„
Gram ...	1,123	„
Joowar ...	4,683	„
Maize ...	Nil	„
Barley ...	800	„

BANK OF BENGAL

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th Jan. 1914, as compared with the statement of 3rd Feb. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Jan. 27. Rs. a. p.	Feb. 3. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund.	19100000 0 0	19100000 0 0
Public Deposit at Head Office, &c..	27720663 4 4	26690659 7 6
Other Deposits, &c.....	178947269 11 1	180037855 8 10
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	834271 10 10	885749 14 2
Sundries	1332610 15 9	1452287 10 9
	247934815 10 0	248166152 9 3

Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	18048280 0 0	19095885 0 0
Other authorized Investments	10308568 0 0	10319568 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities ...	43437856 1 6	46191825 15 10
Accounts of Credit on do.	64752043 1 5	66501359 12 3
Bills discounted, &c	25437967 4 6	24831911 9 2
Balances with other Banks.	1333550 11 0	2082226 7 7
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock ...	2465031 1 1	2466562 7 4
Stamps	15238 5 6	16775 1 5
Sundries	662888 12 7	518648 4 3
	166461423 5 7	172024562 9 10
Cash, &c. at Head Office	81523392 4 5	76141589 15 5
Cash, &c., at Branches ...		
	247934815 10 0	248166152 9 3

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	7,93,245	Decrease.
Do. at Branches ...	2,36,758	Do.
Other Deposits	10,9 ,586	Increase.
Post Bills	51,078	Do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	10 58 405	Increase.
Loans...	27,53,969	Do.
Accounts of Credit	17,49,316	Do.
Mercantile Bills	6 06 056	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	57,28,538	Do.
Cash at Branches	3,45,735	Increase.

Percentage 36·41

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 24th Jan. 1913, as compared with the statement of 7th Feb. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Jan. 31. Rs.	Feb. 7. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	17500423	17500423
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits.....	97354733	97354733
Post Bills	7633	9660
Sundries	2059907	2051232
	139454556	137516048

Assets.		
Govt. Securities	21889055	20717736
Other authorised Securities	307144	307144
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	22745055	23273624
Loans, on do. do...	31445734	32995461
Bills discounted and purchased	18707725	18948654
Dead Stock	273601	273601
Stamps	7385	7257
Bullion	820297	797876
Balances with other Banks	1129249	1022102
Sundries	230327	193254
Cash	38889984	38079279
Rupees.....	139454556	137516048

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Algerian s—1,050 cwts myrabollums, D Bomanji and Co; 205 cwts gum Arabic, Sewga Khatsi and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Algerian s—105 cwts groundnuts, Gazal Bros and Co.
Hopemount s—2,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Algerian s—40 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—520 cwts myrabollums, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clan Colquhoun s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.
Manchester Civilian s—2,000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros.
Ventmoore s—1,501 cwts myrabollums, L Pragjee; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Pulee and Co; 20,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,200 cwts myrabollums, Pulee and Co.
Badmington s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.
Toro s—8 cwts nawis (fish), Indian State and Eastern Agency.
Irader s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Braunton s—2,6 1 cwts myrabollums, P Mathuradas and Co; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, 12,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP

Braunton s—165 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 275 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 605 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Chupra s—220 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 4,000 cwts gingelly, 2,000 cwts linseed, 1,500 cwts castorseed, K Deychand and Co; 12,841 cwts myrabollums, P Mathuradas and Co; 1,000 tons manganeseore, T Morrison and Co; 40 cwts bees wax, M A Kayum; 600 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtula; 6,000 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggiano and Co; 500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.
Southville s—1,700 tons manganeseore, The C I Mining Co.
Liberia s—125 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, 1,000 cwts castorseed, Pulee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ariadne Irene s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Ada s—2,579 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts castorseed, 6,000 cwts linseed, Sauday and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, H Maganlal; 300 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 4,800 cwts linseed, 499 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts myrabollums, Pulee and Co.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Hopemount s—120 cwts horns, 80 cwts hoop, Hollingshurst and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Porto Said s—2 cwts salted guts, Franco Indian Trading Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—1 bale cotton, The Bombay Co; 12 cwts jedoori roots, M Jaferbhoy.
Bregenz s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 9.

Steamer Dwarka from Basreh via Karachi Agents M M and Co.—25 bundles specie 1,848 baskets dates, 34 bags 19 bundle goats skins, 10 bags fennel seeds, 3 cases provisions, 62 bags almonds, 1 bag garlic, 33 bags chillies, 85 bags castorseeds, 15 bags pulse, 26 cases ghee, 1 case wine.
Steamer Shwedagon from Rangoon, Agents Indo-Burma Petroleum Co.—1,117,249 gallons burning oil, 11,478 drums, petrol.
Steamer Den of Kelly from Liverpool, Agents J. Finlay and Co.—3,160 cases 1,242 bales cotton goods, 107 cases 265 bales cotton yarns, 10 bales 4 cases wool piece goods, 28 cases 11 bales woollen and cotton goods. 2 cases jute twist, 3 bales canvas, 24 bales rope, 2 cases spun silk, 20 bundles buckets, 152 cases 158 crates glass bottles, 9 cases lamps, 9 cases locks, 3 rods yellow metal, 6 cases nails, 50 cases salt, 9 cases umbrellas, 4 cases barley, 109 cases biscuits, 115 cases provisions, 276 cases confectionery, 231 case wines, 2,723 cases 10 hogshead wisky, 400 hogshead ale and stout, 230 cases spirit, 181 bales 4 cases paper, 62 barrels tallow, 186 cases coal tar, 70 cases bleaching powder, 742 kegs bi-car-soda, 100 bags soda ash, 93 drums soda caustic, 200 kegs soda crystal, 73 cases chemicals, 5,600 barrels bricks, 17 barrels olive oil, 327 drums oils, 61 barrels 3 cases 23 drums lubricating oil, 30 drums linseed oil, 750 barrels 57 cases soap, 2,269 kegs 75 cases paints and colours.

A BIG MAN ALWAYS LOOKS SMALL after he has been taken in to buy a substitute for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC which has never been known to disappoint victims of Malaria and other fevers. One of its enthusiasts writes "It saved the lives of two patients seriously ill with Malarial Fever and had been given up by the Doctors as hopless cases." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,83,00,000	5,19,619	500	1 645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,05,00,000	6,07,548	500	1,560	13	1	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,445	1	1	1	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,225	100	90		0	3½	4½	2½
Bank of India ...	50,0 ,000	5,00,000	2,03,355	50	64½	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank L' ...	25,00,000h	36 00,000	1 22,000	100	353	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,539	100	233	11	14	14	14	11b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£ 32,559	£20	£25	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ...	£13 ,625	£14,000	£4,341	£25	27	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£ 00,000	£15,9 0	£7,993	£4	7½	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,0 0	$ 25	$20	3	3½	3½	3½	3½	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00.000k	15 0,000	5,33,715	50	26	6	...	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	25	7½	...	8	8	...
Mercantile of India ...	£18 ,50 A £375,0 08	£415,000	£30,105	£20	£21½ £ 2½	...	...	7	8	...
National Bank of India ...	£1 0 00 000k	£1,000,000	£64,003	£ 2½	61½	1	37½	1	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,88,153	10,00,000	30,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway		February-July.	6½	6·0
Amritsar Patty		March-August.	p.c.	145
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75		January-July.	4	11·8
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		... .	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100		.....	4	118
Sind Light Railways Limited		June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.		April-August.	7½	575
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway		February-August.	5½ p.c.	142

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. Ld...	80 lacs	80,00	100	25	23
Mandra-Bhon Ry. Co. Ld..	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	27½

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12	DIVIDENDS P. C. PER YEAR. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co.	Tanchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	800	140	52-	53-	51-5	4	...
Bombay Flouring Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,30,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910	6,533	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld...	Kothari Sutan and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,03,000	275	200	—201	...	..	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,925	100	240	39,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-11-5	700	1,435	3,313-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-3-7	...	500	250	8213-15-1	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	95,87,500	...	20,91,039	...	500 250	1,855	43,286	165	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15 00,000	...	1,00,000	28,57,512	100	111½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,03,200	...	6,17,994	...	800	170	1,23 779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,48,200	...	46,184b	5,10,922	200	10	...	...	...	...	4	...
Express Spg and Wg. Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,0 ,000	13,39,402	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	A. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ..	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000	...	250	437½	3772-15-5	10ps	10ps	15p	50ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745-14-1	30ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,005	...	50	400	13,736	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,83,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,13,000	...	72,994	...	1,000	200	71,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co.	18,53,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	33,65,653	500	745	9412-15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co.	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,380 x. d.	7,036-2-8	7	5	6½	8½	8
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Goculdas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,38,755	...	500	1,138 x. d.	33016-1-1	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	33,03,500	...	60,72,955	44,53,815	1,000	...	21,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Siror and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	150	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Goculdas Spg. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	2,170	...	25	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	935	267-1-4	10	10		12	1015
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,735	22,14,973	100

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BILLIARDS RECORD.

GRAY'S BIG BREAK WITH IVORY BALLS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

In a billiard match between Newman and Gray, the former receiving 4,000 in 18,000 up (ivory balls) Newman won by 2,836 points. Gray made a break of 543 off the red, a record for ivory balls.—Reuter.

AMATEUR "SOCCER."

WALES BADLY BEATEN BY ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

In the amateur international match at Plymouth, England defeated Wales by nine goals to one.—Reuter.

WELSH RUGBY VICTORY.

SCOTLAND BEATEN BY 19 POINTS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

In the annual match under Rugby Union rules Wales beat Scotland by 24 points to 5 at Cardiff.

The weather was fine and fifty thousand spectators watched the match. The Scottish three-quarters scored almost immediately. Thereafter the game was a magnificent contest between the wonderful Welsh forwards and the Scottish backs. Wales scored by means of a dropped goal and a penalty goal before half-time.

The second half aroused the wildest enthusiasm, the Welsh forward repeatedly getting possession. The Scottish defence was outplayed.—Reuter.

OXFORD DEFEATED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Cambridge beat Oxford at Queen's Club to-day by two goals to one. The match was played in drizzling rain before a large crowd. Cambridge showed fine combination and led at half-time by 1—0. Oxford tried hard in the second half but failed to equalise. The game was fast and exciting to watch.—Reuter.

SOUTHERN ARMY HOCKEY.

SAPPERS' EASY WIN IN SEMI FINAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Feb. 9.

The teams of the 2nd Sappers and Miners and the 108th Infantry played in a semi-final match this evening of the Southern Army Hockey Tournament the former winning by 7 goals (5 of) which were shot during the first half-to nil. The losers were completely out, classed.

The game between the 61st Pioneers and the 101st Grenadiers on Wednesday promises to be a very close affair.

MOTOR CYCLE RACING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Twenty-seven motor cycles started yesterday in a road race from the 5th milestone to Barrackpore. The best time was done by Mr. K. Edmark on a five horse power Indian machine, who did the distance in nine minutes and three seconds. Mr. P. Fletcher, on a three and a half horse power Indian, doing the second best, timing with nine minutes nine seconds. The competitors were much handicapped by dust, but no accidents occurred.

The Maharaja of Tikari has now offered a fifteen-hundred-rupees cup for a 300-mile race from Calcutta to Gya.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

FIRST LEAGUE RESULTS ON JANUARY 24.

The following news items are taken from Australian papers received in Bombay yesterday :—

London, Jan. 25.

The following are the results of Saturday's First League Association matches:—

Blackburn Rovers beat Sheffield United, 3 goals to 2 ; Preston North End beat Bolton, 3 to nil ; Bradford City drew with Derby County, no score; Chelsea drew with Burnley, no score ; Aston Villa beat Everton, 4 to 1 ; Manchester City beat Tottenham Hotspur, 2 to 1; Oldham drew with Manchester United, 2 to 2 ; Sheffield Wednesday drew with Newcastle United, no score; Sunderland beat Middlesbrough, 6 to 2; Liverpool beat West Bromwich Albion, 1 to nil.

The present positions in the First League are :

Blackburn, 33 points.
Sunderland, 30.
Manchester United, 29.
Bolton, 27.
Bradford City, 27.
Oldham, 27.
West Bromwich Albion, 26.
Aston Villa 25.
Burnley, 25.
Chelsea, 24.
Middlesbrough, 24.
Everton, 23.
Liverpool, 23.
Manchester City, 22.
Sheffield United, 22.
Tottenham Hotspur, 21.
Derby County, 20.
Newcastle United, 20.
Sheffield Wednesday, 20.
Preston North End, 16.

HOCKEY.

London, Jan. 25.

The Hockey Association of England have postponed the tour in New Zealand for a year, as they are unable to raise a strong enough team.

THE YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL.

The annual fancy dress ball at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club took place last night and was, as usual, a most enjoyable and successful function.

In a club which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, some 500 picturesquely costumed dancers spent an exceedingly pleasant evening, and the scene, when dancing was in progress, was a brilliant and animated one. The scheme of decoration was carried out in the club colours, blue and yellow art muslin and artificial flowers being used with artistic effect.

On the lawn overlooking the Bay a shamiana had been erected, and here supper was served, while buffets were placed here and there inside the building and on the lawn at the rear of the premises.

There was plenty of room for dancing the new ball-room being used for the first time and there were also numerous sitting out places.

The decorations and the general arrangements were made by Mr. Fisher, the manager, to whom much of the success of the function is due.

BRAINS IN THE FEET.

ATHLETIC COACH HINTS TO TRAINING ATHLETES.

Probably everyone knows the importance of head work in athletic competitions of any kind, but it is interesting to find a famous athlete and coach, Mr. F. W. Hjertberg, coach of the Swedish Olympic team, suggesting that the brain contributs more than anything else to success. In "Athletict in Theore and Practice" he writes: "All those who train with the idea of winning prizes on the atheletic track should always remember that the brain plays an improtant part in training as well as in contests. The man who know how to combine his intelligence with his muscles and nerves will always be the winner. An athlete needs not only to have all his thoughts clear in his head, but he most also know how to use these thoughts in the right way and at the right time. Many are the victories that have been lost by good athletes just because thay did not think quickly or accurately enough."

In the old days it was usually held to be enough to train the body, and the more drastic the training the more likely success was thought to be. As Mr. Hjertberg says: "In earlier days the rules of training were quite different. The athlete of twenty years back would think our way absurd. Some time ago it was forbidden to drink any more than was necessary to hold body and soul together. All foodstuffs which were composed of any fatty substances were absolutely forbidden. All the training tended to lighten the body as much as possible. They trained, in fact, much more severely, and there were very many who could not hold out for a great length of time. The athletes of those days were more like skeltons than the up-to-date open-air athlete of to-day."

Now it is all very different. The athlete is allowed to eat practicall anything he likes. He is advised only not to smoke, to drink only a very little alcohol, and to go to bed every night at 10.30. The brain and nerves are given even more attention than the body. "When training," writes Mr. Hjertberg, "you must learn to obtain complete control of your nerves, as it is just the nevers and your strenght of will that win for you in the final struggle. When you are about to take part in an athletic competition you will be to some extent nervous. That is to say, you will be in an abnormal state of mind, but, at the same time, you must have full control over your will power and energy. It is just as necessary for an athlete to know how to employ his nerves to advantago as it is difficult to learn how to do so. There are many men with great nervous energy who do not know how to make use of it.

All very true. The nervous, highly-strung man, who could win easily if he knew how to make use of his superior nervous development, is constantly being beaten by inferior athletes of a more phlegmatic temperament. Theoretically the nervous man should beat the phlegmatic man. That is why the new training is largely the training of nerves and brain.

PUNJAB-BENGAL ARMY FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

Below is given the result of the drawing :—

1st round :—

3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps ...	Bye.
1st Seaforth Highlanders ...	Bye.
1st D. of Wellington's Regiment	Bye.
1st Connaught Rangers	
2nd Royal West Kent	
2nd N. Stafford Regiment	
4th King's Royal Rifles	
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	
R. H. A. Brigade, Umballa	
1st Highland Light Infantry ...	Bye
2nd Northumberland Fusiliers ...	Bye

The first round will be played off by the 14th February.

The second round will commence on the 16th February and the tournament will continue throughout that week in umballa.

The second round will be re-drawn.

The number of entries this year is very small, and it is doubtful whether the tournament can be held again with so few as eleven teams competing.

"CONDER" TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The "Conder" Open Tennis Tournament, held under the auspices of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, will be held during March, immediately after the Western India Tournaments. The draw on the evening of March 9, up to which date entries may be sent in, will take place.

BOMBAY HUNT.

JACK TAKES AN UNUSUAL COURSE.

A large field of well over sixty met the Master at Wakola Parade-Ground on Sunday, three ladies being present.

As usual a good run was obtained from this meet, whence the course taken by the jack was a most unusual one ; for, instead of making for the Horse-Shoe Valley, which is generally the finish from this meet, the original jack made a tour across the railway, actually passing through Andheri Village.

Moving off early a jack was found below Wakola Hill, and without crossing the nullah led the pack over some excellent going ; passing Sahar to the left, he crossed the pipe beyond Chackla Hill, and over the most atrocious bit of melon ground there is in the country. It goes without saying that he put the wire enclosure between him and his pursuers and set his course along the Marole Valley. Near the church he was headed back, and across the bunds, towards the Mango Tope, but before getting there, he turned left and crossing back over the Andheri Road, ran round the south side of Jackal Hill and on to Irla.

Here he crossed the line with hounds streaming over after him, while the field had to find their way round by a culvert further down.

The jack had turned north to Andheri and making his course partly through compounds and also on the road, until he had passed through Andheri Village when he recrossed the line near the station. Making a bee line back to the point he started from, he had got as far as the Bomanwadi Valley before the pack caught him up, and killed in a dry but muddy well, from which the pack were extricated with difficulty, both hounds and helpers being thickly coated with mud.

This jack made a very gallant effort to save his brush, and was not very far from home at the time he was pulled down.

The meet this morning is fixed for Sahar.

NEW MOTOR VENTURE.

PROPOSED "BROOKLANDS" FOR AUSTRALIA.

The announcement made at the end of last week by the Royal Automobile Club that a track similar to Brooklands is to be constructed forthwith in Australia, is one of very great interest, said the *Standard* on January 13. Brooklands, apart even from the racing, has proved an enormous asset to the British industry ; and all over Europe this has been generally recognised for some considerable time. The consequence is that there has been a lot of talk during the last year or two of building similar tracks, especially in France, but so far the schemes have come to noting, and it will be interesting to see if this unexpected move from the Antipodes will have any effect. As one of the greatest believers in Brooklands and one of the first to recognise its value and to back it through thick and thin in the days of its adversity, and interested as I am in this Australian scheme, I am not altogether sanguine as to its success. Brooklands, although nowadays it has a considerable amateur following in its actual racing, would long ago have been bankrupt if it had had to depend upon that alone, and even now would make a very poor show if this were its only resource ; and I doubt if a motor racing track pure and simple upon such a large scale can be made to pay. There is no manufacturing industry in Australia to support the track and to be benefited by it ; world's records would be rarely, if ever, attempted; and professional racing could never play the big part there that it does over here and in the States.

Record making and professional racing are the greatest sources of Brooklands' revenue ; and this, therefore, makes one question the financial soundness of the Australian scheme. Doubtless an aviation ground with a large colony of sheds will be one of the features of the scheme ; and, of course, the promoters may have other sources of revenue up their sleeves. The man behind it is a Mr. A. Smith, of Sydney, who has for two years been searching for the ideal site, and now announces that he has found it. The proposed track will be two and a half miles in circumference, just a quarter of a mile less than Brooklands ; and on the four hundred acres of land selected there is already a natural banking allowing for a track a hundred feet wide for the greater part of the distance, giving room for ten cars abreast. But, however good this natural banking, it will, if any great speeds are to be obtained, have to be properly and scientifically banked and substantially laid with cement. There is a good site for a grand stand, giving a view of the whole projected track, with a suitable spot handy for the construction of a test hill. It is only to be hoped that such a gigantic and sporting enterprise will be established upon a paying basis and draw the enthusiastic crowds for which Australia is famous. Possibly also, it may serve to encourage the beginning of manufacture in Australia, which would be the greatest thing of all.

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"

Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.

Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.

KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES.

HANDICAP FOR THE VELLARD PLATE.

Appended is the handicap for the Vellard Plate.—Distance about 1 mile which is to be run at the first day of the big meeting to-morrow :—

Smirk 10-4, Hamara 9-13, Bachelor's Knot 9-4, Tartania 9-3, Vancouver 8-12, Double Chin 8-9, Borgie 8-6, Flying Fish 7-13, North 7-10, Cherrywood 7-7, Mordialloc 7-4, Seigneurie 7-4, Beroll 7-3, Lady R. 7-0, Lord Robert 6-7.

Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following are the horses left in after declaration of final forfeit at 4 p.m. yesterday:—

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 mile. Shiningway, Kempion, Mayfowl, Hilarity and Valerius.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Meddling, Molly, Twa Brigs, Pretty Good Sort, and Keerit.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Smirk 10-4, Hamara 9-13, Bachelor's Knot 9-4, Tartania 9-3, Vancouver 8-12, Double Chin 8-9, Borgie 8-6, Flying Fish 7-13, North 7-10, Cherrywood 7-7, Mordialloc 7-4, Seigneurie 7-4, Lady R. 7-0.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Regent, Rozelmulook, Gowahajmer, Young Hyderi, Valens, Sparrow Hawk, Sir Knight, Trustee, Young Majub, Harry Johnson, and Dhaman.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Bravo, Abdul Malik, Pendil, Zoolphokarr, Maasal, Chechan, and Malayeb.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Ream, Moonspot, Red Wood, Lord Roseberry, Raspberry, Malster, Gafal, Alwar, President, Master Bill, Old China, and Small Diamond.

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Crisis, Hercules, Columbus, Durban, Present, Fareed Beg, Economy, Guldasta, Chaser, Baltic, Red Flag, Stable Boy, Saidan, Nayal Pasha, Pepul, Nainava, Red Silk and Vudhia.

THE SCULLING CHAMPION.

ALBANY'S CHALLENGE TO BARRY FOR THE WORLD'S TITLE

William Albany, the river Lea sculler will be well advised if he withdraws his "paper" claim to the professional sculling championship of the world, says the Rowing correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette*. In October last Ernest Barry, the holder of the title, was challenged by Albany for a match for the championship on the Thames for stakes of £200 a-side. Barry declined to scull unless the stakes were £500, the amount he was always called upon to find for his previous matches for the world's championship. Albany, however, would not accede to this, claiming to scull for £200 a-side under the rules for championship races which were drawn up in Australia. As Barry refuses to scull under the conditions laid down by Albany, the latter is reported to be claiming the championship on the ground that Barry has not accepted his challenge within the three months stipulated by the rules.

Barry, however, has been challenged by James Paddon of New South Wales, who recently defeated Richard Arnst for the championship of Australia. Moreover, Paddon's supporters deposited £100 with the "Sydney Referee" in July last, three months before Albany came on the scene. As soon as Paddon's match against Arnst was over, the money was cabled to England (in November) with the formal challenge, and the the match is provisionally arranged to take place on the Thames next September.

In 1911 Barry easily defeated Albany in a match for the championship of England, and the loser has done nothing since to justify his claim to the championship.

RACING STOPQED BY FROST.

The frost held up racing on January 23, and the first part of the Kempton Park programme could not take place.

The early morning messages from the course were rather hopeful of racing being possible, as though the going was very hard, a powerful sun made the prospects more favourable. However, the frost had penetrated too deeply into the ground, and shortly before eleven o'clock the officials decided on a postponement until the next day, the programme of which was abandonment.

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14 Hummum St., Fort, BOMBAY

SUGAR-CANE CROPS.

FINAL MEMORANDUM FOR BOMBAY.

The final memorandum on the sugar-cane crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season of 1913-14 is as follows :—

The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency proper ...	59,500	30,550
Sind	3,350	...
	62,850	30,550

Total 93,400 acres; 17·8 per cent. over the area of last year ; and 1·8 per cent. over the average of the preceding five years.

Except in Nasik and Sholapur, where the area under sugar-cane slightly fell below last year owing to deficiency of water-supply at sowing time, and in Kanara, where the same result was brought about owing to anticipated damage by wild animals, the increase in the principal sugar-cane growing tracts is general and is due to extended cultivation under the Godavri Canals in the Ahmednagar District and to better water-supply elsewhere. In Sind the decline is attributed to floods at the time of sowing.

SEASON.

The crop has generally done well in Gujarat and Konkan. It has also done well in the Deccan, except in Sholapur and eastern parts of Poona and Satara, where the area under well irrigation has suffered to some extent through deficiency of water-supply. The Karnatak crop is mainly in good condition. The crop in Sind is reported to be fairly good.

OUT-TURN.

In Gujarat the crop is estimated to yield between 75 to 90 per cent. of the normal in the north, and 90 to 100 per cent. of it in the south. In the Deccan it ranges between 60 to 75 per cent. of the normal in Sholapur and east of Poona and Satara ; elsewhere it is estimated between 85 to 100 per cent. of it. In the Karnatak the crop is reported at full average in Belgaum and west of Dharwar ; elsewhere between 60 to 75 per cent. of it. The Konkan crop varies between 66 to 100 per cent. The Sind crop is about two-thirds of the normal.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, FEB. 10.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D Davar.

For Judgment.

In Re Indian Coy's Act VI of 1882, Captain and V, The Indian Specie Bank Ld vs M G Doctor, Wadia and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1114-13—Dapthary F and D., Yeshwant Anna Kunti vs Amarchand Mandasji, Bhimji and Co.

1094-13—Patel and E. Abdu Hussein Mahomed vs Ebrahim Jafferji, Motichand and D.

842-12—Mulla and M, Syed Abdulla bin Mahomed Abdul Bakar vs Ahmed Fakudin and others, Unwalla P and P, Patell and L.

1241-12—Mulla and M, Sardarmal Kashirchand vs Abdul Razak Suleman and another, Dubash and Co.

743-11—Shroff D and D, Manekla Popatlal and Co vs Chunilal Jakisondass, Motichand and D.

685-13—Raghowaya N and Co., Seth Lalbhoy Tricumlal vs Kacharabhoy Kasturchand, Ghandi Motichand and D.

695-12—Shamrao M and H, Panaji Premji vs Nathoo Oomaji and another, Jamshedji R and D.

573-13—Bicknell M R and Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

747-13—Bicknell M R and Co., Tilockchand Kallianlal vs Haridas Morarji, Madhowj K and C.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

For Judgment.

290-07—Captain Amichand Hajarimal and Co vs. Captain F. D. Davidson, Poyne.

303-11—Captain, King King and Co. vs. Captain F. D. Davidson, Craig and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

240-13—Matubhai M N Motiwala vs Abdul Rajak Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed.

1085-13—Jehangir G H Joshi vs Kesarbai widow Patell

103-13—Madh K and C. R D Sethna v Tyebji Allibhai and ors, Edg G W and Co.

858-13—Amin and Desai, Messrs Ruberdos Narsodessa a firm v Naranji Datyabhai, Motichand and D.

1037-13—Payne and Co, Mahomed bin Abdul Watab Nushar v Mohsur bin Abdulla bin Rajob, Motichand and D.

1063-13—Craigie B and Co, The Bank of India Ltd v Abdool Oziz and Abdula Basama a firm, Payne and Co.

1047-13—Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji Laklnndas and ors v Norarji Virji, Mulla and Mulla.

992-13—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ltd v Ahmed Haji Munji, Edgelow G W and Co.

900-13—Surajmal and Co, Pitamber Padampey and anr, v Meghji Vallabhdas and anr, Unwalla P and P.

1000-13—Bhat K and G Chunilal Krishna Shankee v The Krishna Co Ltd. In person.

994-13—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ld v Tulsidas Juggiwandas, Divecha Amin and Desai.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

140-13—D J Mantri Krishnabai widow vs Yeshwant Ragunath Manecklal and Ty.

512-12—Jehangir M and S, Bayabai widow v Abdulla Joosab and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K and Co, Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormasji Billimoria, M B Chothia Pest R K and Co.

772-13—Soonderdas and Co, Sobhagchand Nagin-chand v Chandilal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P and P.

767-13—Rustomji and Co, Pestonji Sorabji Master v Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla.

757-13—Bhai K and G, Hirachand Sakaram v Shavchand Dharmsey and ors, Mancherska and N.

809-13—Bick M R and Co, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

630-13—Hiralal and Co, Nanabhai Tullokchand v The Albert Press Co, Ld Little and Co Bhaishanker K and G

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 10th February, 1914.

THE POLICE AND CONFESSIONS.

THE views expressed by the Government of India in their Despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject of recording confessions made by persons accused of criminal offences will, we believe, be accorded general approbation. The enquiry on which the proposals now advanced are based was made in consultation with the local Governments, and it is gratifying to find that there is practical unanimity among judicial authorities in India against the suggested prohibition of the recording of confessions prior to the trial of the accused. This unanimity will, no doubt, cause chagrin among that section of the community which is never weary of baiting the police. Even the Calcutta High Court lends no support to the proposal, and the Calcutta High Court has been repeatedly acclaimed by perfervid politicians as the embodiment of all judicial wisdom and the bulwark of Indian liberty. That the efficiency of police work in this country has been impaired by a disposition on the part of subordinate officers to place excessive reliance on confessions is notorious. It is equally true that attempts to extort statements of an incriminating nature from accused persons have been a serious blot on the work of the native police. This practice was not, as the uninitiated might be led to imagine, introduced into India by British officials. On the contrary it represents the indigenous ideal of police methods, and both Government and the superior police officials have resolutely, and to a large extent successfully, set themselves to stamp it out. In many notable trials, in recent years, and especially in so-called political cases, it has been sought by astute advocates to utilise confessions, which have undoubtedly been genuine, as proofs of the inherent villany of the police and of their determination at all hazards to secure the conviction of innocent men. A prisoner, when first arrested, moved either by fear or by remorse, frequently makes a clean breast of his crimes and incriminates his confederates in wrongdoing. But through the influence of his fellow-prisoners, or the advice of a lawyer, he subsequently resolves to retract his confession and to declare that his statements were wrung from him by police torture and oppression. The retracted confession now becomes a weapon to be utilised against the authorities, and the accused is represented by his legal champion as the blameless victim of a diabolical plot. How far these tactics have succeeded in the courts it is impossible to say. But it is indubitable that they have been the means of causing widespread prejudice against the police, and in creating a false impression among large sections of the community. Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of British officials to impress upon the subordinate police the importance of not relying solely upon confessions, and to extirpate the practice of extorting statements from persons accused of crime, abuses undoubtedly still exist. That fact is a reason for adopting every legitimate means to minimise the opportunities for improper practices, but it affords no justification whatever for the proposal that confessions should be excluded from the category of evidence. In remarking upon the practical unanimity of the leading judicial authorities against this prohibition, the Government of India very cogently observe: "That these high judicial officers are unwilling to approve of any such prohibition, is a valuable indication of the fact that these confessions are not regarded in the majority of cases as false or tainted; in fact, the instances in which the courts express a positive opinion that a bogus confession has been obtained by reason of the tutoring or ill-treatment of the prisoner by the police, are, we believe, few. It happens, no doubt, that the courts may think it unsafe, in the absence of other evidence, to convict upon the basis of a retracted confession, but this is not necessarily synonymous with a finding that the confession was untrue or that it had been obtained by improper means." The local Governments are in general agreement with the courts on the points at issue, and in the face of this concensus of opinion, the Government of India intimate that they are not prepared to support the radical modifications of procedure which have been proposed. But, with the object of preventing abuses, they propose to issue instructions to local Governments to amend the rules on lines which are laid down in the Despatch. These proposals include the recommendations of the Government of Madras that, when once an accused person has been arrested, the police while they should listen to any statements which he may voluntarily make, should be strictly forbidden to interrogate him or press him to make a statemenent. Another change which the Government of India approve is to the effect that after a prisoner has made a confession he should not be remanded to police custody unless the officer making the application is able to show good and satisfactory grounds for the adoption of that course. It is further proposed to limit the recording of confessions to sub-divisional magistrates and to stipendiary magistrates of the first-class, or of the second-class, if specially empowered. Other intended safeguards are that when a confession is recorded the investigating police shall not be present, and that the confession should, unless for exceptional reasons, be recorded in open court and during court hours. Some of these precautions have already been adopted by certain local Governments and the general promulgation of the safeguards outlined should certainly render it difficult for the police to abuse their position towards prisoners. The Secretary of State, it may be presumed, will assent to the proposals of the Government of India and turn a deaf ear to the more sweeping changes advocated which, as we have seen, are disapproved by the vast majority of the High Court Judges in India.

THE REFORMS IN ASIA MINOR. A considerable time has elapsed since trouble was reported in Asia Minor, and although the advanced schools of Armenian Nationalists professed not to be stirred by the promises held out by the promoters of the new *regime* in Turkey, a great improvement has taken place in the relations between the Turks and their subject peoples. At the same time, much room is left for further improvement, particularly as regards the disabilities under which non-Moslems live throughout Asia Minor, and for some time certain of the Powers, notably Russia, have been pressing for reforms in that direction also. The latest news is that an agreement, to which the Porte is a party, has been reached by which in three of the Provincial councils there will be equal numbers of Moslems and non-Moslems, while in three others the principle of proportional representation will be adopted; and, while it need not be supposed for a moment that this represents all the Armenians ask for, it should certainly be regarded as a reason why less trouble should occur in the future. In their political propaganda, the Armenians have directed most of their energy against their Turkish overlords who were guilty of many acts of oppression and violence. But, almost equally with the Turks, the Kurds have also harassed the Christian portion of the population and, unless the latter receive genuine assistance from the Turkish military authorities, that trouble is bound to recur. It would even now be futile to forecast the complete immunity of the Armenians from some forms of Turkish oppression, for the habits of centuries cannot be destroyed in a day; but if besides the establishment of more humane conditions in the towns and villages—and the Council reforms should assist in that—the Turkish authorities will make common cause with their subjects against the Kurdish brigands, the future of the country and its people would certainly appear to be more promising of peace and contentment than it ever has been.

Notes of the Day.

Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh, to whom the Viceroy paid so handsome a tribute at Jodhpur on Saturday, is one of the most notable Indians of the day. He is one of the Oudh Taluqdars, and long before he was selected to fill the distinguished position he now holds in Jodhpur State, had made himself famous for public spirit and good works. In his native district of Partabgarh he has started schools and established hospitals for the poor and, generally, assisted his tenants in times of need and distress. He represented Oudh in England at the Coronation of the late King Edward VII, and has always been in close touch with the inner circles of the Government of India. Sir Partab Singh is 48.

The way in which the motor car is replacing the horse-drawn carriage, and the commercial motor is forcing out the bullock cart, has been strikingly demonstrated during the last few days in Bombay. The sight of one of the Western India Transport Company's motor lorries, laden with bales of cotton, passing quickly by a long string of carts drawn by weary and emaciated bullocks, and vanishing in the distance in a few seconds, was new to most Bombay people, and the interest displayed was reminiscent of the first appearance of the motor-car which all but the very youthful will be able to remember. The total disappearance of the bullock cart, if that could be accomplished, would do away with many traffic nuisances, for which the public generally would be thankful; and if the authorities would dispose of the dust we should have few road problems left in the city.

According to the first arrangements, the time is already overdue for Prince Wilhelm of Wied to ascend the throne of troubled Albania; but Reuter's message, published this morning, shows that the difficulties which stood in the way are being surmounted, and that it will probably not be long before the Prince begins his rule as king. Some weeks ago it was stated that the Prince had refused to act until a loan of three millions sterling had been raised under European guarantee, not an unreasonable demand under the circumstances. Apparently, this condition is to be fulfilled, for, according to the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Austria and Italy are preparing to guarantee a loan, and the remaining Great Powers are ready to augment it with substantial advances. Thus, the way is made clear, and all that remains is for the Prince to receive the formal invitation from the duly appointed Albanian deputation, the leader of which, Essad Pasha, himself made a strenuous and sanguinary bid for kingship.

The first sitting of the Public Services Commission, on their return to Bombay yesterday, did not arouse much interest, the seats set apart for the public being practically empty throughout the session. In accordance with the plan followed in other cities, the Commission sat in two sections, one of which was presided over by Lord Islington, and the other by the Earl of Ronaldshay. To-day and to-morrow, the work of the Commission will again be divided, but subsequently there will be one sitting daily until the 24th instant, when the public sittings of the Commission will be concluded, and the members will proceed to England, there to sift and arrange the great volume of evidence taken during their two cold-weather tours in India, and to prepare their report. Yesterday, the proceedings were not long drawn-out, indeed, in one section four witnesses had been examined by noon, while in the other three witnesses who represented the Post and Telegraph departments, who had submitted a joint memorandum, were examined together.

The determined attitude of the Bombay magistracy towards those who are proved to be engaged in the cocaine traffic does not appear to act as a deterring influence. Scarcely a week passes but officers of the Excise and Criminal Investigation Departments prosecute offenders, and it is a matter for much regret that most of the accused are Europeans. True, they are not British subjects, but the fact that Europeans are prepared to combine with natives of this country in breaking the law, and do so merely for gain, is disturbing. Yesterday, the Second Presidency Magistrate dealt severely with three Italians who were detected in handling the drug, and imposed sentences of a year's hard labour and fines of Rs. 1,000; and this is about the full extent of punishment possible in the present state of the law. It was not so long ago that Government strengthened the law regarding the importation of cocaine, and it would seem that it will have soon to be considered whether another amendment is not necessary. On the other hand, it is possible to argue that, even if the powers of the courts were further enhanced, men will still be found prepared to take the risks for the sake of the large profits appertaining to the trade. Some years ago the smuggling of ganja, a preparation of hemp, was prevalent in Burma, and the custom was, not to prosecute individual offenders, but to impose fines on the ships on which contraband was found. These fines were made payable by the members of the crews in rateable proportion to the wages they earned. It might be possible to adapt this system of punishment to ships entering Bombay, in which case those members of the crew who do not engage in the trade would exercise vigilance over those who do.

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

REVIEW OF WORK DONE IN 1912-13.

SOME CANDID CRITICISMS.

The report on the architectural work of this country by the consulting Architect to the Government of India is always an interesting publication; but of recent times, and particularly in the last report of 1912-13, the letter-press would seem to indicate that the muzzling order was in force, says *Indian Engineering*. Mr. Begg is known to have strong ideas and a clear and forcible way of expressing them; but the report is so tame that the only possible inference is that a Bowdlerized version of it has been presented to the public. If our assumption be correct, the report is obviously less interesting and valuable than it otherwise might be. In a work of this kind what we desire to know is the free and candid opinion of the author and not the views of a lay secretariat with no knowledge of the subject. It has always been the misfortune of architecture that high officials of authority imagin themselves qualified to pronounce on it. The point, however, is that in a report which purports to be the work of the Consulting Architect there should be reasonable latitude of speech. If, on the other hand, we are wrong, all that can be said is that Mr. Begg has failed to make the publication as attractive as was to be expected of him. In dealing with the matter of the report, we propose to proceed straight to the plates.

EXAMPLES FROM DELHI.

In place of a Department of Engineers with no architectural training, there are now professional architects in most Provinces, and we may fairly assume that the illustrations are typical of their efforts; or, in other words, "by their works we shall know them." We take them in the order in which they are given. The first three plates are concerned with the temporary buildings of the new Imperial Capital at Delhi; there is a general view of all the buildings, a picture of the Secretariat, and an interior of the entrance hall of the Council Chamber, the work of Mr. E. Montague Thomas. Of this work, Mr. Begg says that "it is treated with a commendable breadth of handling, for which work of this nature gives the architect an ample opportunity, yet with a dignity and restraint that is rather unusual, considering the temptation to a certain cheap flamboyancy to which the designer of temporary work too often succumbs."

With these favourable remarks we entirely agree. In the matter of design Mr. Thomas has been remarkably successful, but the buildings being intended to be only temporary it is valid criticism to say that there has been a wicked waste of public money. We have not overlooked the fact that the permanent New Delhi is still far distant, and that the temporary structures will be required to last for a considerable time; but even so, the requirements are temporary, and to construct useless towers and to lavish ornamentation on interiors mean unwarrantable expense.

It is common knowledge that the cost of the new Capital has been seriously underestimated, and that being the case the temporary buildings should have been strictly utilitarian and economical in character.

The next plate shows the Physics Laboratory at Calcutta, by Mr. H. A. Crouch, and considering Mr. Crouch's reputation as an architect it must be confessed that the design is most disappointing. The imitation of ashlar-stone construction in plastered brickwork is hardly to be commended. Where there are classic colonnades, the disfiguring jill-mill additions ruin the effect, and the supports of the lower level verandahs are anything but attractive. In fact, the whole design is so devoid of merit that it might almost be taken for the usual Public Works production.

ANOTHER SHOCK.

Plate 6, showing the quarters for the D. I. G., Police, at Dacca, gave us still more of a shock. Here Mr. J. F. Munnings, in attempting to be original, has merely been eccentric. The building is a freak, structurally poor, and in thoroughly bad taste throughout. The treatment of the lower band of white-washed plaster with the thin vertical lines of brickwork is very disagreeable. The upper ornamentation of a similar kind looks as if an irrigation officer had attempted to give a fanciful imitation of sluice gates. The design is not commonplace, but is actively displeasing and painful. The quarters for the Dacca College Professor by the same architect have very little more merit, and we would prefer not to criticise it further. The thought unavoidably arises that if professional architects are going to produce no better work than this, Government might well revert to the Public Works system of architecture.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

It is a positive relief to find on the next page Mr. Begg's superb design of the General Post Office in Bombay. Here, in a style in which he had little experience, he has been extraordinarily successful; indeed, although Mr. Begg has designed many fine buildings in the course of his Indian career, it is possible that he has never been quite so successful as in this instance. He has adopted the Indo-Saracenic style and has handled it freely for his purpose with the command of a master. The building is ornate and elaborate without any sacrifice of dignity. In mass and line, grouping and proportion, the effect is consistently excellent, and those who advocate an Oriental style for Delhi would do well to study how admirably Mr. Begg has contrived to adapt an indigenous style of architecture to modern requirements. The details of the interior, as shown in the illustration of the Public Hall, suggest Western influences in some particulars, but the design as a whole is so exceptionally fine, so much a subject for congratulation, that we do not desire to be hypercritical.

NEW SIMLA TOWN HALL.

In his letterpress Mr. Begg comments on the design of the new Simla Town Hall on which he is engaged. This is a very important building. Not only is it at the summer headquarters of the Supreme Government, but it is situated in the most conspicuous position there. It is seen daily by every resident in the place, it is the most prominent landmark as the visitor, curling his way in the train from the plains to the heights, catches sight of the hill-station. The design, therefore, merits the most serious consideration. Mr. Begg says it will be very unlike the old Town Hall, and indeed this is to be devoutly hoped.

MR. WITTET'S WORK.

Mr. Wittet, the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, has two designs in the publication, and neither can be said to be on a level with Mr. Wittet's reputation. The Physiology School of the Grant Medical College is a compact and not unpleasing block in general composition, but it fails in its details. The first floor verandah suggests a villa on the Thames and the upper lights suggest a warehouse. The total effect is, therefore, badly marred. The Revenue and Judicial Offices at Hyderabad, Sind, is, as a design, singularly uninviting. The upper ornamentation is tawdry, and there is nothing in the whole design to commend except that the verandah arrangement shows that the building is probably a cool one. The building, in fact, looks very much of the general type of those which competed for the prize offered for special verandah treatment in the competition instituted by Mr. Ransome, and which are shown in his book, "European Architecture in India." The prize was not large enough to attract architects of standing, but the competition provoked many useful ideas for keeping the direct rays of the sun off the inner walls. It must be gratifying for Mr. Ransome to know that his action has led to the adoption, in some form or another, of the ideas in question in more than one instance of the designs in the volume before us. But in the case of a Consulting Architect of position, one looks for more than that. The protection of the inner walls of a building in the climate of Sind is a very important matter, it should nevertheless be accompanied by more esthetic treatment than we see in the design before us.

EXAMPLES FROM MADRAS.

Mr. W. H. Nicholls, the Consulting Architect to the Madras Government, is also represented by two designs. There is a certain something which is scholarly in both and yet neither is satisfying. The Out Patients' Dispensary of the Maternity Hospital is so English in treatment that it might have gone even further. The main gable-end is very suburban and commonplace and the design as a whole misses distinction. The Collector's Office at Vizagapatam, in its simplicity and reticence, is in many ways very attractive; but it does not look what it purports to be. By this we mean that the external appearance of a building should be indicative of its intentions. The expression of a home should obviously be homeliness, of a music-hall gaiety, of a court of justice dignity and repose. It is undesirable that a music-hall should look sad and dreary, or a church frivolous, a hotel forbidding, or a bank fussy and lighthearted. If we put our hands over the terminals of Mr. Nicholls' designs for the Collector's Office, the appearance is that of a very decent cow-shed, or a portion of a dairy farm. There are the stables below and a loft above for the hay and corn. As a dairy farm with offices in the terminal blocks, the design would be quite charming.

A FEELING OF GLOOM.

From these designs which, whether they may be considered to be good, bad, or indifferent, are at any rate the work of trained professional architects, we turn to the two plates showing the new Senate Hall at Allahabad, with some feeling of gloom. Among a certain class of people, Sir Swinton Jacob has a great reputation as an Indo-Saracenic architect, and the Allahabad Senate Hall may, it is believed, be taken as fairly typical of his work. The reason why work of this character is so much admired by the general public appears to be owing to the beauty of its detail. The details, separately considered, are beautiful, they are just copies of exquisite examples of Oriental art, and as such they are no particular credit to the architect who reproduces them by the agency of draughtsmen and workmen who can copy anything. There is no harm of course in the reproduction of beautiful details of Indian art any more than of Greek art, but when the architect uses them in buildings for modern requirements we require something more of him. We look for the rhythmic relation of part to part, and part to whole, in order that the total effect should be artistic. In a great architect we have a right to expect æsthetic judgment and creative power, a sense of harmony, proportion, and balance, in all of which the design before us is conspicuously lacking. Of imagination, individuality, and good taste the design shows no trace.

THE TIME FOR PLAIN SPEAKING.

The man in the street allows his eyes to wander restlessly over the decorations of a restless design, he sees beauty in detail in all directions, but he seems unable to step back and view the whole in its true perspective, and the building, therefore, comes to him with a spurious glamour. This would appear to be the reason why work of this class has been caught in the stream of popular applause; but a mass of beautiful details, often decorative where decoration is out of place, without the gift of proportion and the creative faculties, no more make good architecture than beautiful words jumbled together make good literature. To the eye of any good architect the design stands self-condemned. If we have spoken freely in the course of this article, it is because at this period of the progress of architecture in India only candour can be of any possible use. We have had a long period of Public Works architecture in the past and the verdict on it has been unanimously unfavourable. If there is to be improvement on the right lines in the future, the public should educate themselves to know what good architecture means. "The only way for a nation to obtain good art," said Ruskin, "is to enjoy it;" but that does not mean the enjoyment of "clap-trap" architecture. The criticisms have been uttered in the interests of future work in the country, to be taken for what they are worth, and whether they are right or wrong, it is believed that they will do good rather than harm. Men, worthy to be called men at all, are not killed by honest criticism, but many are urged to fresh and better endeavour. It is those who spatter praise on our defects, who are our real destroyers. A time when so much attention is being paid to architecture in consequence of the New Delhi is a time for plain speaking.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

SIGNIFICANT "TIMES" ARTICLE.

'ANTIQUATED TIMINGS.'

TENDERS NEEDED FROM TWO OR THREE SERVICES.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

In a column article on the Indian Mails question, the *Times* says:—

Most East India merchants here seem to favour a bi-weekly service provided that it can be secured without unduly burdening the Indian revenues. At the same time bankers and merchants are much more anxious for substantial acceleration than for duplication.

The claims of Karachi as an alternate mail port are regarded with widespread favour, especially in view of its broad gauge communication with the United Provinces and Bengal. The alternate mails would go to Bombay.

One thing certain is that the present antiquated methods and timings must be materially changed. Tenders must be invited for two or three alternative services, so that their relative cost may be known before the final decision is taken.—Reuter.

SWEDISH DEFENCES.

AN ANTI-ARMAMENTS DEMONSTRATION.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 9.

As a counter-demonstration to the militarist action of the Swedish peasantry in favour of defence measures, 30,000 Socialists yesterday presented themselves before the Government offices demanding a diminution of armaments. The Premier, replying, declared that he was absolutely convinced that the Swedes would be compelled to make great sacrifices for the defence of their country.—Reuter.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 9.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has made a statement in Parliament with reference to the reports circulating abroad regarding Sweden's policy. He declared that the defence measures were absolutely pacific, being based on a policy of neutrality. The Government's principle was to inspire respect for Sweden.—Reuter.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

SPLIT IN THE MILITANT CAMP.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A split has occurred in the ranks of the militant Suffragettes. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has seceded from the Women's Social and Political Union, which will be directed by her mother and Christabel. Sylvia is forming her own organisation in the East End—Reuter.

THE BOOTLE ESTATE.

FAILURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The projected sale of Lord Derby's Bootle estate to Baron de Forest for £1,500,000 has collapsed after the exchange of angry letters containing mutual charges of misconstruction and distortion.—Reuter.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Reuter learns that the Anglo-Turkish negotiations regarding the Baghdad Railway and other matters are progressing satisfactorily and a final settlement is expected shortly.—Reuter.

A CANADIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The four-and-a-half per cent. Canadian North-Western issue to the amount of £1,320,000 at 93 has been fully subscribed.—Reuter.

EASTERNS VISIT THE KING.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

King George to-day received in audience the new Chinese Minister and also Prince Prachatipek of Siam.—Reuter.

PAYMASTER SENTENCED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Fleet-Paymaster Lowry has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for embezzling £13,561 of public funds.—Reuter.

ORDER RESTORED IN LIMA.

LIMA, Feb. 9.

Order has been completely restored and trade is again normal.—Reuter.

AN AERIAL RECORD.

MUNICH, Feb 9.

The aviator, Ingold, has made a record for uninterrupted flight, remaining in the air for 16 hours 20 minutes. During that time he flew more than one thousand miles.—Reuter.

A FRENCH FARMER'S TREACHERY.

NANCY, Feb. 9.

A search made in the house of a farmer, who had been arrested on suspicion at Fort Luey, resulted in the discovery of annotated staff maps and documents relating to the defences of several garrison towns, showing that the man had had relations with Germany for fifteen years.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS PREPARE FOR RE-OPENING.

"MOST MOMENTOUS SESSION IN HISTORY."

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Members of Parliament are flocking to London for the "most momentous session in history."

The fight will begin immediately after the King's Speech has been read, the first shot being an Opposition amendment in both Houses expressing regret that the Government does not intend to consult the country on the question of Home Rule.

It is expected that Mr. Asquith will then make an important announcement detailing the concessions the Government is prepared to make to Ulster. The action of the Opposition in proposing an amendment in the House of Lords is contrary to the usual practice and is hotly resented by Liberals. It is attributed to the influence of the irreconcilable section of the Peers, headed by Lord Willoughby de Broke, who sent a circular to the Peers warning them against any compromise on the question of Home Rule.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST SACRIFICES

CONCILIATORY SPIRIT TOWARDS ULSTER.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Speaking at Longford, Mr. Devlin, M.P., for West Belfast, declared that the Nationalists were determined that no unfair treatment of individuals or of religion should be tolerated in the self-governed Ireland. They would not quarrel with their Protestant compatriots and for the sake of peace would sacrifice everything except the liberty of the country.

PRINCE OF WALES.

TWO RUMOURS DENIED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

It is officially denied that the Prince of Wales is starting in August on a tour of the Overseas Dominions, as is also the report of his betrothal to a Greek Princess.—Reuter.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

KING AND QUEEN INCREASE WAGES.

LONDON, Feb. 9

The King and Queen have increased the wages of three hundred of their employees on their Sandringham Estate owing to the increased cost of living.—Reuter.

A MEXICAN HORROR.

BANDIT'S TERRIBLE ACT OF REVENGE

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Out of revenge for the killing of 22 of his men by General Villa, the Mexican banditti leader, Castillo, set fire to a lumber train and sent it into the long Cumbre tunnel. It ignited the wood-work of the tunnel and also wrecked a passenger train. About fifty passengers were suffocated and seven Americans were held to ransom.

PROTECTION OF DUTCH INTERESTS.

The *Vaderland* states that the cruiser Kortenaer will sail shortly for Mexican waters to protect Dutch interests there.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

COMMISSION ENDS ITS WORK IN NATAL.

DURBAN, Feb. 8.

Giving evidence before the Indian Commission Mr. Dick, immigration officer, denied that the department's methods in examining Indians producing identification certificates were unnecessary. They often found that Indians had wrong certificates. For example, boys of 15 and 16 produced certificates of men of 35 and 36 and *vice versa*. The department had been circumvented time after time.

The Commission has concluded its sittings in Natal.—Reuter.

JAPANESE NAVY SCANDAL.

MOTION OF CENSURE IN THE DIET.

TOKIO, Feb. 7.

The motion of censure upon the Government in connection with the naval scandal was introduced into the Diet this afternoon. Members of the Cabinet in interviews affirm that they do not intend to resign.

The Constitutionalists announce that they will continue to support the Government uninfluenced by reports of corruption in the Navy unless proof is produced and not merely assertions made.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE MINISTRY.

LISBON, Feb. 8.

The Portuguese Ministry has been reconstituted. Senhor Conciero Costa has been appointed Minister of Colonies.—Reuter.

THE DEPORTEES.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 8.

It transpires that there were only nine deportees on board the Umgeni. Kendall escaped at the last moment.—Reuter.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS

GERMAN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

THE 16 TO 10 RATIO.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.

Admiral von Tirpitz, speaking in the Reichstag on German naval policy, said that that policy had never been aggressive towards Britain. It aimed simply at commanding respect.

Calculating the life of ships at twenty years, he said Germany must replace ships at the average rate of two a year. She did not intend to do more. Britain, to replace hers, required three annually; but in the last five years she had built at the rate of five ships a year, which was a long way from the suggested ratio of 16 to 10. In these circumstances, if an agreement on the subject of armaments were desired, Britain must make definite proposals.

The Admiral again declared that a naval holiday would cause chaos in Germany's finances and in the labour conditions of her meagre shipbuilding industry, and other difficulties, while Britain, whose shipyards were overfilled with business, would be little affected.—Reuter.

AN AUSTRIAN LOAN.

PARTLY TAKEN UP IN LONDON.

VIENNA, Feb. 8.

Negotiations have been concluded between the Hungarian Government and the Hungarian State Loans Syndicate for a 4½ per cent. loan of £20,800,000 redeemable in sixty years.

The London firm of Rothschilds have taken over £3,000,000. The participation of the Rothschilds has given the greatest satisfaction here as testifying to the friendliness between Austria and England.—Reuter.

THE ALBANIAN THRONE.

INTRICATE PROBLEM IS NOW BEING SOLVED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The *Nordleutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the solution of the question of the Throne of Albania is progressing. Austria and Italy are prepared to guarantee the Prince of Wied a loan for Albania, and the remaining Great Powers are also ready to advance £50,000. The Prince of Wied now regards the conditions under which he will assume the rule of Albania as practically fulfilled.

The Prince left for Rome yesterday. He will afterwards go to Vienna. He will receive an Albanian deputation, headed by Essad Pasha, offering the throne at Neuwied. After this nothing will stand in the way of the Prince's departure for Albania.—Reuter.

[A character sketch of the Prince of Wied appears on page 9.]

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

TOUR THROUGH THE AFRICAN COLONIES.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.

It is officially announced that a visit of the Crown Prince to the German colonies in Africa is being considered, but nothing has been settled.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* believes that the Prince will start during the coming summer and will return to Germany in the following November. The Crown Princess will not accompany her husband.—Reuter.

£140,000 FOR A PICTURE.

THE PANSHANGER MADONNA.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Raphael's famous Panshanger Madonna, recently offered to the National Gallery for £70,000, has been purchased by Mr. Widener, an American, for a sum declared to exceed £140,000.—Reuter.

CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

A Pekin syndicate has issued in London a Chinese Imperial Honan Railway loan of £800,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent. at the price of 87½.—Reuter.

A LEGAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Mr. Justice Cherry has been appointed Chief Justice of Ireland in succession to Mr. Justice O'Brien, resigned.—Reuter.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, Feb. 8.

The P. and O. steamer Salsette, with the outward mails of the 30th ult. left here at 9 p.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday.

The Medina left at 8 p.m. with the mails for Colombo and Australia.—Reuter.

BATTLE WITH DACOITS.

ONE MAN SHOT DEAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

A dacoity on a rich Hindu's house is reported from Hoti Mardan. Twenty men attacked the house, and when the owner's wife gave the alarm, chowkidars of Nawab Khwaja Mahomed Khan came to the rescue, and after a fierce engagement, in which one of the robbers was shot dead, the thieves got away.

ASIA MINOR.

AN AGREEMENT ON REFORMS.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.

An agreement has finally been reached between the Russian and German Embassies and the Porte regarding reforms in Asia Minor.

The Provincial Councils of Van, Bitlis and Erzerum will be composed of equal numbers of Moslems and non-Moslems, and Kharput, Sivas and Diarbekr will have proportional representation. Russia originally demanded equal representation in all the vilayets.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon returned to Bombay yesterday after their fortnight's tour in Sind, and have a blank day to-day.

His Excellency will attend the Masonic Hall at 7 p.m., to-morrow, and Their Excellencies attend the garden party of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the Victoria Gardens on Thursday.

On Friday Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will attend the annual prize-giving of the Indo-British Institution at 4-45 p.m.

On Saturday Their Excellencies drive in State to the Races.

His Excellency, the Governor will dine with the Elphinstonian Society at Elphinstone College on March 6.

THE RETURN FROM SIND.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and party arrived at the Apollo Bunder, shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The arrival was private but there was a number of people on the Bunder to greet Their Excellencies, including Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy, Sheriff of Bombay.

Lord Brassey returned on the R. I. M. S. Hardinge, with Lord and Lady Willingdon, and his yacht Sunbeam will come back to Bombay later.

Their Excellencies motored to Government House after greeting those who had gathered to meet them on the Bunder.

CREDIT BANK AUDITOR.

HIGH COURT REFUSES BAIL.

At the Bombay High Court, on the Appellate Side, before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. Weldon appeared on behalf of N. R. Mistry, auditor of the Credit Bank, and applied that his client, who was refused bail by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, be released on bail.

Their Lordships desired to know if there were any fresh grounds for the application since the application for bail was refused by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the ground that there was a *prima facie* case against the accused.

Mr. Weldon replied that the accused was in a weak state of health.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, who opposed the application, observed that since his removal to jail the accused had increased in weight.

Their lordships adjourned the matter until a report from the medical officer of the jail had been received.

CIGARETTE COUPON CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Feb. 9.

Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, to-day discharged Gagumal Sagoomal an Indian trader, who was charged by the Imperial Tobacco Company of India with forging cigarette coupons. The magistrate held that it was highly suspicious that Abdul Swami, contractor to the Dorset Regiment, should have remained out of Poona ever since the complaint in this case was lodged.

EUROPEAN DROWNED AT MADRAS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

The death has occurred, by drowning, of Mr. Hugh Ramsay Ross, at Adyar. Mr. Ross was bathing in Aydar River, with another friend named McCulloch. He went beyond his depth and was drowned. Mr. McCulloch made gallant efforts to save his comrade, but they were unavailing. Mr. Ross's body was recovered later, and the funeral took place at St. Andrew's Cemetery. The late Mr. Ross was only 24 years of age, and came out to Madras in May last year, as assistant in the firm of Messrs. Alexander & Co.

POLITICAL SUSPECTS.

17 YOUNG HINDUS ARRESTED AT DACCA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DACCA, Feb. 8.

The arrest is reported of seventeen young Hindus, some of them dressed as sanyasis, who had come to Dacca by boat to meet the ex-convict, Swami Dayanand, who is to be released to-morrow.

Some of the arrested men were in ascetics' dress, and when arrested they said they had come to receive Swami Dayanand, the head of the Arunachal Asram in Sylhet. Dayanand was convicted on a charge of rioting in the notorious Asram riot case, in which the police had to open fire to make arrests, one young sanyasi being killed. Dayanand was kept confined in Dacca jail and was to be released yesterday. The police did not believe the story of the young men and arrested them as political suspects.

THE AGRA RIOTS.

HINDUS' AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE.

ABOUT TWENTY MORE ARRESTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AGRA, Feb. 9.

In the Moharrum Riot case to-day, Mr. C. Moore, Joint Magistrate, framed charges against 17 accused for rioting and causing grievous hurt to Mr. Jones, Principal of Agra College, and Pirya Das.

Mr. Habibulla, Counsel for the defence, made an application for the release of the accused on bail.

The Court allowed bail on a surety of Rs. 500 and two of Rs. 500 each, the case being adjourned.

The case against Pahlad Pershad, Kisen Lal, Mohan Lal Ghansiam, all Hindus, was also resumed.

Four Mahomedan witnesses deposed to bricks being thrown from Hindu houses at Mahomedan houses. Some of these witnesses alleged they were injured by brickbats. They were able to identify most of the accused, one of whom, it was stated, on being remonstrated with, said "we are going to uproot you Mahomedans from this locality."

The City Inspector, Joint Magistrate and Superintendent of Police visited the scene of the disturbance and held inquiries. The accused being arrested in consequence on Saturday last.

This case is proceeding.

About twenty Hindus have been arrested in connection with the occurrences which took place during the Moharrum disturbances in Agra on December 9. They will be placed before Mr. C. Moore, I.C.S., to-morrow, charged with alleged rioting, mischief and causing hurt. Mr. Ross Alston, barrister, will prosecute on behalf of the Government.

KIDNAPPING CHARGE FAILS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Feb. 9.

Two Maharathi youths, Bhiku Balwant and Shanker Muley, who were charged with kidnapping Mary Robinson, aged 13, a Native Christian girl, the adopted daughter of an aged European named Frederick Robinson, were discharged by the Cantonment Magistrate to-day. The Magistrate held that the evidence did not prove any criminal intent.

THE LATE COL. WALKER.

HOW THE MURDER WAS COMMITTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 8.

The late Lieut.-Colonel Walker met his death under the following circumstances:—

Col. Walker was deliberately shot by a Rajput Mahomedan who considered he had been unfairly punished. He had been awarded fourteen days' confinement to barracks for being in the bazaar improperly dressed and dirty. He was always a "quick-tempered" man and the Commanding Officer had actually had an application for his compulsory discharge made out last March, but this was not carried out at the man's own earnest request. The ammunition (old ·303 sporting) was obtained by the man at Shaith Othman, a post on the boundary, here, where the 109th have a detachment and had been in his possession some two months.

He procured his rifle from the armoury on the pretence of wanting to clean it. It was given him as some blank ammunition had been used that morning.

He entered the office unnoticed because the orderlies on duty had all collected round the jamadar and were listening to the programme of events for the regimental sports which had just been handed to him, and which he was reading out, a combination of circumstances which rendered Col. Walker, sitting at his table, an easy victim. Death was instantaneous in both cases.

Mrs. Walker was most brave and plucky. She went home by the next mail.

MADRAS JUDICATURE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

The *Madras Mail* understands that owing to the steadily increasing work in the Madras Court the Government of India and the Secretary of State will soon be petitioned to strengthen the bench by the appointment of two more temporary judges bringing the total number of judges, to twelve.

THE SECUNDERABAD ZOO FIRE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 9

Regarding the fire at the Public Gardens, on Wednesday last, it appears, that the bear died on the following morning and the panther had to be shot. A valuable lion, which had sustained severe burns, died yesterday morning.

DEATH OF PERSIAN GULF RESIDENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 9.

News has been received of the death of Mr. J. G. Lorimer, C.I.E., officiating Political Resident of the Persian Gulf, at Bushire. The death, which occurred suddenly, was apparently due to a gun accident.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

BANK OF BURMA.

COMPANY'S SHARES UNDERWRITTEN.

CLAIM AGAINST DIRECTORS WITHDRAWN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 9.

The application of Mr. Holdsworth, official liquidator of the Bank of Burma, for an order under the Indian Companies Act against Mower, Clifford, Strachan and Solomon to pay Rs.8,34,482, the amount of loss sustained by the bank in consequence of its underwriting 135,000 shares of the Refinery Co., was heard by Mr. Justice Young to-day.

The written statement of Okeden and Solomon, put in on behalf of the deponents, stated that underwriting was within the powers of the bank and authorised by its memorandum of association. At the time of underwriting, the Refinery Company had exhausted its capital and credit. The company had entered into a contract to sell the undertaking on advantageous terms in London; and in order to complete the sale it was necessary to pay off the debts of the Company, which could only be done by the issue of further capital. The Refinery Co. was heavily indebted at the time to the bank, and a number of shares in the Company had been deposited with the bank by way of security for other accounts. Unless such a sale was completed it was apparent that the bank would suffer a heavy loss on account of the Company and there would be a financial disturbance in Rangoon which would cause the bank loss on other accounts, the amount of which could not be foreseen. The respondents authorised the underwriting of the shares in the Refinery Co. because that course offered the best and, as far as could be seen, the only practical method of realising the debt due by the Company to the bank, and because it was calculated to save the bank from loss on other accounts secured by the shares in the Company and to avert a financial disturbance which would very prejudicially affect the bank in respect of other accounts. The issue of the shares, in fact, enabled the account of the Company to be completely realised, and averted a serious financial disturbance in Rangoon. If there was a loss subsequently incurred in realising the shares, such loss was due to circumstances which could not be foreseen and the loss was far less than that which the bank would have suffered had the issue of the new shares in the Refinery Company not been successful.

APPLICATION WITHDRAWN.

On the written statements of the defendants, the official liquidator filed an affidavit to-day setting out the fact that they contained a series of allegations to the effect that the underwriting was necessary in the the interests of the bank, for the purpose of ultimate recovery of a large debt due by the Refinery Company to the bank and for the prevention of certain dangers which might cause heavy losses to the bank. The liquidator asked the Court to withdraw his application under those circumstances.

His Honour, in passing orders, said that the liquidator acted commendably in withdrawing the claim. He considered that the liquidator might, with advantage, have written to the directors and obtained information which he had now obtained from their written statements so that the directors might have been saved not only a good deal of anxiety but also considerable amount of expense.

No orders were made as to costs.

PASSENGER'S STRANGE ACCIDENT.

FALL FROM AN UPPER BERTH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 9.

Mr. P. M. Moos, a member of a well-known Parsi family of Hyderabad, is reported to have sustained severe injuries to the face, his nose being smashed by a fall from an upper berth of a railway carriage, in which he was travelling.

THE AGA KHAN IN RANGOON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 9.

This evening a garden party was given in honour of His Highness the Aga Khan at the Ride, when Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson were present amongst a gathering of some two thousand ladies and gentlemen.

During the evening Lady Adamson presented a gold medal to Gauhar Jan, the great Indian singer.

MADRAS HONOURS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

The Governor and Lady Pentland held an "At Home" at the Banqueting Hall on Saturday night when His Excellency took the opportunity of presenting medals and decorations to the following gentlemen:—

The Albert Medal, for galantry in saving life on land, to Captain E. F. Ross, Assistant-Resident in Travancore.

The Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal to Dr. W. Stokes, M.B., head of the Basel German Medical Mission.

The Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal to Lady Atkinson, Mrs. J. R. Henderson, Mr. C. V. Dalrymple, Assistant Commissioner of Salt, and Mr. J.W. Maiden, Chairman of the Municipal Council at Masulipatam.

Imperial Service Orders were presented to Rao Bahadur A. C. Pranatharther, Inspector of Schools, Mr. I. Fisher, Superintendent of the Government Press, and Mr. R. L. A. Laville, Assistant Accountant-General.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

RAJPUTANA VISIT BEGUN.

RECEPTION AT JODHPUR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

JODHPUR, Feb. 8.

Their Excellencies' special train drew up at Jodhpur station promptly at 10-15 this morning. On alighting, Their Excellencies were welcomed by His Highness the Maharajah and His Highness Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh and His Highness the Maharajah's two younger brothers, Maharajah Umed Singhji and Maharajah Ajit Singhji.

After shaking hands with the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Lady Colvin and Colonel Windham, Resident in Jodhpur, Their Excellencies were introduced to the principal Sirdars of the State.

The guard-of-honour furnished from the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers was then inspected by the Viceroy. In their white uniforms, with salmon coloured kumerbunds and French grey pagaris with silver aigrettes, they presented a very picturesque and smart appearance. The fine physique of the men was particularly noticeable and not a few of them wore the China medal, telling of service loyally rendered on behalf of the Imperial Government.

The British officials and officers were then introduced to Their Excellencies after which the latter drove in procession to the Residency.

SCENES EN ROUTE.

The escort was furnished by the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers. The populace, who had turned out in force, accorded Their Excellencies a very warm reception, and with their variegated coloured pagaris and clothes presented a kaleidoscope of colour to right and left of the route. Shouts of "Khamaj," which signifies "Be kind to us," were particularly audible, a form of salutation peculiar to certain states of Rajputana. Another noticeable feature was the Camel Corps, an innovation in Jodhpur. The old feudal system of "Chakri," whereby each head Jagirdhar presented one horse per 1,000 jagirs, has now been abolished, and in its place a nominal fee has been instituted. From the sum total of these amounts a contribution towards the upkeep of the Camel Corps is deducted.

On alighting at the Residency, Their Excellencies were welcomed by Col. Windham. The guard-of-honour at the Residency was furnished by the Jodhpur Imperial Service Infantry, a smart and serviceable-looking body of men in dark tunics and red breeches. After the usual ceremony of Misajpursi His Excellency received formal visits from His Highness the Maharajah and His Highness Sir Pratap Singh. Later in the morning His Excellency paid return visits to each of the above, accompanied by his full staff. The palace, the residence of H. H. the Maharajah, is one of the many magnificent specimens of architecture of that veteran architect, Sir Swinton Jacob. Its long facade is most picturesquely situated in the low ground in front of the fort, which, perched as it is on a high precipitous rock, forms a very impressive background which cannot fail to impress the eye of the newcomer to Jodhpur.

In the afternoon His Excellency was a spectator at the polo, where later he was joined by Her Excellency, who in the meantime had been paying a number of visits.

STATE BANQUET.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

In the evening Their Excellencies attended the State Banquet. Seats for eighty were laid in a marquee adjoining the Residency. In response to a speech delivered by the Maharaja Zolim Sanghi Sahib on behalf of H. H. Sir Pratap Singh the Viceroy referred in most felicitous terms to the work done by the Council of Regency during the past two years and congratulated the Regent, Sir Pratap Singh, on his untiring zeal and devotion to duty as President of the Council.

His Excellency said:—

Your Highness the Maharajah, Sir Pratap Singh, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I desire to thank you, Sir Pratap, very cordially for the kind terms in which you have proposed my health and for your sympathetic allusions to the cause which prevented my paying my projected visit to Marwar last year, though I was deeply disappointed at being compelled to postpone for so long the pleasure of seeing with my own eyes the capital of one of the leading and most interesting States in far-famed Rajputana. The delay has brought its compensation not only in the cordial reception which you personally have accorded me; but in the opportunity which it has afforded me of welcoming His Highness the Maharaja Sumer Singh back to his State after two years of public school life in England. I am sure all of us here to-night are delighted to see His Highness return full of health and strength.

THE MAHARAJAH IN ENGLAND.

It was only after the most anxious consideration that I decided, with the full concurrence of the Maharaja Regent, to take this important step of sending His Highness to England, but from what I have heard of the progress which His Highness had made during his stay there and his popularity both with the masters and his schoolfellows I am confident that the experiment has been crowned with success and that the public school training which His Highness has received will have implanted in him true ideals of morality, honour, and justice while it has left his love for his country and her noble traditions unimpaired. His Highness's subjects will, I am sure, be gratified to learn that it is proposed that His Highness shall complete his general education in Jodhpur in order gradually to familiarise himself with those local administrative problems with which he will shortly be called upon to deal. I would remind His Highness that the task of governing a State of the size and importance of Jodhpur is calculated to tax the energy and test the ability of even the most experienced, and that the more assiduously he applies himself to the study of its administration in the time which remains before he is invested with

(Continued on page 8.)

VICEROY'S TOUR.

(Continued from page 7)

powers the easier will that task become and the more efficiently will it be performed.

EULOGY OF SIR PRATAP SINGH.

I have no doubt that the Council of Regency will continue to discharge their onerous duties with the energy and ability which have characterised their proceedings in the past and will hand over to His Highness a prosperous and contented State. I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of the success which has attended their labours. It would be invidious for me to attempt to apportion the credit of this success among the individual members of the Council, but I feel sure that I shall raise no resentment when I say that to the personality and sound judgment of His Highness the Maharaja Regent, Sir Pratap Singh, are mainly due the efficiency to which the administration has attained and the harmony which has always marked the relations between the Council and my political officers in Rajputana.

"A GRAND OLD RAHTORE."

We all know him as a gallant gentleman and one of the finest sportsmen in India—a grand old Rahtore—but I doubt whether everyone knows what a magnificent administrative record Sir Pratap has behind him. In the early eighties Jodhpur was not the peaceful country it is now, but dacoity and turbulence were rampant in the land. The Maharaja Jaswant Singh was on the *gadi* and called to his aid Pratap, who had already won his spurs as an administrator. Sir Pratap himself took the lead against various gangs of freebooters, and his activity and energy rapidly evolved law and order where chaos and disorder had hitherto prevailed. And then under his guidance boundary disputes were settled, real courts of justice established, criminal tribes reclaimed, the customs reformed, a treasury started, debts paid off, and funds provided for public works. The Imperial Service Troops, whom I am to have the pleasure of inspecting the day after to-morrow, served with distinction in the Tirah Campaign, where Sir Pratap was also present and later under his leadership maintained their fine reputation in the China expedition and I have no doubt that in the future, as in the past, they will always be ready, and more than ready, for similar service, should occasion arise.

AN ENLIGHTENED POLICY

When therefore two years ago arrangements had to be made for the administration of the Jodhpur State, I had cause to deem myself fortunate in being able to avail myself of the services of a man of Sir Pratap's ripe experience, administrative ability and integrity of purpose, and I can confidently claim that time has amply justified the wisdom of my choice. It only remains for me to congratulate him most cordially on the liberal and enlightened policy which has been pursued in the Jodhpur State and the progress and development which have resulted from his able guidance. It will not be long before His Highness the Maharaja will take over the reins that have so skilfully been held during the Regency, and with the great traditions of the Rahtore clan behind him and all the world before him he may look forward to a career of honourable distinction worthy of his ancestry, and he may rest assured that throughout its course he will carry with him the warm and hearty good wishes of all who know him.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking to the health and prosperity of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, coupled with the name of that veteran soldier and administrator, my friend Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh.

The toast was heartily drunk.

On the conclusion of the dinner His Excellency held a reception of the Sirdars of the State and presented badges to Rao Bahadur Thakur Goman Singh, Rao Bahadur Thakur Dhokal Singh and Rai Sahib Chot Rawat.

A MORNING'S SHIKAR.

JODHPUR, Feb. 9

The Camp was astir early this morning. His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by His Highness the Maharajah, H. H. Sir Pratab Singh, the Resident and Col. Maxwell, started shortly after 9 o'clock to shoot chinkara.

His Excellency, in the short time at his disposal, accounted for four good heads, the largest being a very fine one measuring close on 13½ inches. The rest of the Camp party indulged in pig sticking, and altogether in the two beats, before and after breakfast killed fourteen pig. Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Colvin and Miss Mellor followed the various beats throughout the morning. There were some excellent runs and the outing was in every way a most enjoyable one.

A NEW SCHOOL

EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF THE STATE OUT.

At 10-30 a.m. Their Excellencies, accompanied by the Maharaja, Sir Pratab Singh, Sir Elliot Colvin and Lady Colvin, the Resident and Mrs. Windham, and Col. Maxwell, motored to Chopasin for the opening ceremony of the new Rajput School.

On arrival their Excellencies were met by Mr. VanWorth, the Principal of the School, and Major Paterson, Finance Member. The students were drawn up outside and were inspected by His Excellency. Their Excellencies then proceeded to the Hall where the Principal read an address.

His Excellency delivered the following speech in reply :—

Your Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen.—The inauguration of these new buildings marks a forward step in the educational policy of Jodhpur and indicates a development with which it gives me the greatest possible pleasure to find myself associated. The account of the school that has just been given us shows that its past career has been somewhat chequered, but now that the Elgin School and the Powett School have once more been reunited and have found a worthy abiding place in these buildings, there is every reason to hope that its future is assured. In some respects the arrangements here remind me of those formerly in force at one of our oldest English public schools, and I can wish no happier future for this institution than that it may form a similar tradition of its own, so that the boys may leave it, not only animated by the highest ideals but with their intellect and character thoroughly developed, as well equipped to hold their own in the battle of life as their ancestors were in the stormy days when learning was of little account and a good sword arm, a brave heart and a good horse were the only requisites for success.

PUBLIC SCHOOL AND CASTE.

Being a public school man myself, I am, perhaps, somewhat biassed in favour of that form of education. It is impossible, however, not to recognise that its advantages are to some extent discounted when differences of caste and creed and social custom operate to prevent boys from living together as one family. That happily is a difficulty you have not to face here where the school is for Rajput boys and all can get on a common footing, and I cannot but think that the manly virtues of high courage and unswerving loyalty inherent in the sons of Rajputan will form as fitting a tree as can anywhere be found whereon to ingraft our English system.

A HAPPY AUGURY.

This institution owes its existence largely to the wisdom and genius of His Highness the Regent, Sir Pratap Singh, and I regard it as of happy augury that His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur should himself in these early days have shown his substantial interest in its success. There is no question but that it begins its career with fortunate omens, and the large number of applications for admission is in its if a demonstration that it supplies a real demand. You do not in any way contemplate entering into competition with the Mayo College, and, indeed, the stimulus to education derived from this foundation will rather, I hope, increase the number of your nobles who pass on to that; but you look forward to turning out boys well-equipped for their various walks in life and from among them, no doubt, will be found many who are destined in the future to do good work in the service of the Jodhpur State. Those who have been responsible for the actual design and construction of these buildings are fortunate in having had at hand this beautiful red sand-stone, and I congratulate them upon the finished product of their labours. I accept with pleasure the invitation that I have received to give my name to one of the boarding houses, and Lady Hardinge and I are equally pleased to give our names to the medals to be instituted as prizes for the best all-round boys at work and at sport, respectively, and I take it as a compliment that my name should be so closely associated with the life of this school, regarding the future of which your high hopes may justly be entertained. I have great pleasure in declaring these buildings open.

An address, in Persian, was then delivered by Nawab Mohammed Khan. His Excellency then unlocked the Hall door with a silver key and declared the School open.

Their Excellencies subsequently inspected the building and witnessed an exhibition of physical drill by the students.

VISIT TO THE FORT.

In the afternoon, Their Excellencies paid a visit to the Jodhpur Fort. This magnificent and imposing edifice, situated as it is on an isolated rock about 400 feet above the surrounding country, is a visible landmark for miles around. A most magnificent view of the city and country around can be obtained from the battlements of the fort. The tops of the outer walls on the East and South-East sides are manned with artillery, while a complete chain of battlements, with towers here and there to support heavy guns, crown the remainder of the fort circumference. The palaces and zenana quarters, with their sundry arches, windows, balustrades, and balconies, are a marvel in design and carving. The masonry is particularly solid, huge blocks of stone, well cemented being noticeable everywhere.

Of the many landmarks which strike the eye, one especially is particularly noticeable. This is a massive white marble cenotaph just below the fort, on high ground, to the North-East side which marks the spot on which his late Highness's remains were cremated.

Prior to leaving, Their Excellencies inspected the State armoury and jewels and were much interested in all they saw.

In the evening, Their Excellencies and staff attended Divine Service in the Residency.

The following had the honour of being invited to dinner with Their Excellencies.

Their Highnesses the Maharajah and Sir Pratab Singh; the Agent to the Governor-General; Lady and Miss Colvin, the Resident and Mrs. Windham, Major and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Barr, Maharaj Zalim Singhji Sahib, Maharaj Kumar Guman Singh, and Major Holden.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 9.

Lieut. Eagle, Royal Field Artillery, from the Home Establishment, is posted to the 10th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Nowshera.

Col. G. V. Kemball, R.A., has been selected for a brigade command in India, and has been posted to the Rawalpindi Infantry Brigade.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Harward and Major Ridell, 48th Pioneers, as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, of that regiment. Major S. W. King, 5th Infantry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the regiment. Major S. W. King, 5th Infantry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Capt. Macleay, No. 72 Heavy Battery, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

Capt. Rainsford Hannay, 44th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the 74th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Jhansi.

Capt. Marshall, from No. 5 Ammunition Column, Deesa, is posted to the 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Secunderabad, vice Capt. Ferguson, who is transferred to the 100th Battery, at Neemuch.

Capt. Myles, 9th Infantry, has been selected for appointment to No. 31 Signal Company.

SIMLA, Feb. 9.

The 129th D. C. O. Baluchis has been selected to furnish the Simla detachment during the season 1914.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

SITTINGS RESUMED IN BOMBAY.

EFFECT OF AMALGAMATION ON FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sittings in Bombay at the Secretariat yesterday, and will sit for ten days, the final day being Tuesday, February 24th.

The Commission sat in two sections, the first presided over by Lord Islington and comprising Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. Madge, Mr. Sly, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Gokhale. In Section B, the Earl of Ronaldshay presided and the Commissioners were Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Theodore Morrison, Mr. Chaubal, Mr. Justice Rahim, and several co-opted members representing the Services in regard to which evidence was to be taken.

The witnesses examined yesterday in Section A gave evidence with regard to the Indian Finance, Mint and Assay, Veterinary and Customs Departments, and of the eight witnesses to be called, four had been examined by noon—an hour and a half after the Commission commenced its labours.

The examination of witnesses did not proceed so briskly in the second section, for the first three witnesses, who had submitted a joint memorandum and were examined together were still being questioned at 12 o'clock. The work for the day in this section concerned the Telegraph, Registration and Salt, Excise Opium and Abkari Departments. In the anticipation that there would be many more questions to be asked in this section, only three witnesses were down for examination yesterday.

One section of the Commission sat in the Council Chamber, the other section being in the adjoining room, and little interest was manifested in the proceedings, the attendance of the general public being exceedingly small.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The first witness examined before the A. section was Mr. Hazeltine, acting Accountant-General.

He advocated the granting of a maximum furlough allowance to the members of the Finance Department on the scale of the allowance granted to the members of the Indian Civil Service and to Military Officers, and subject to the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. Hazeltine also suggested alteration in the Pension rules, so as to allow the ordinary members an average pension of £552-10-0 and to Accountant-Generals a pension of £632-10-0.

Regarding the promotion of subordinates, Mr. Hazeltine advocated the system of selection, and said that no proportion could be laid down for this class of officers. He said they could be picked up from time to time.

To Mr. Madge, witness said he could see no great advantage in interchanging men from the Finance Department of the Secretariat to the Accountant-General's Office and *vice versa*. They would be able to pick up the work in either of the Departments.

To Mr. Fisher, witness said the recruitment as at present conducted was not satisfactory. The mere fact of being educated in England would not give a man any advantage over a man who had his education and training in India. He suggested that the recruitment as it is carried on now in England should be remedied. The members of the Civil Service had their eye often towards the Finance Department, as it gave them the opportunity of a good salary at certain periods, but they never intended to stay in the Department.

As regards the recruitment of Indians and Europeans, Mr. Hazeltine said that 50 per cent. of the appointments should be given to pure Asiatics and 50 per cent. to Europeans, as was fixed for the appointments in the graded list.

To the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, witness said that he thought Indian Accountant-Generals were slack in their administration and in maintaining discipline when in charge of independent work.

Mr. G. Kayla of the Financial Department was the next witness examined.

Questioned by the Chairman as to the amalgamation, witness said that it did not work as well as could be wished. It created a distinct grievance, as it had made them lose considerably in status and position. Men who were heads of departments to Provincial Governments had been delegated to the position of second and third men in the Accountant-General's Office. Small increments on time scale did not benefit all local officers, and in certain cases in which some men got higher pay it was certainly not due to the amalgamation, but in spite of the amalgamation they got it. The rate of increment should be made just as in other services.

In reply to Mr. Madge, witness said Indians should have a chance in the recruitment in England. What was wanted was not 50 per cent. Englishmen and 50 per cent. Indians, but 50 per cent. of young men of English qualifications and 50 per cent. of Indians. The Indian Examination should be equally open to Englishmen.

In reply to Mr. Fisher, witness said that there was considerable feeling amongst the subordinates in the Accountant General's Office, because at present the chances of promotion were remote.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, witness said he had worked under Indian Accountant-Generals, and strongly protested against the allegation of their inferiority in matters of control and discipline. He expressed this opinion with due deference to the opinion expressed by Mr. Hazeltine.

Further questioned by the Chairman, witness said there was a large number of well-educated and respectable subordinates, especially among Indians employed in the Accountant-General's Office who would do creditably if promoted to superior offices before they grow old. Some of them were subordinates in spite of their qualifications, because better positions were not open to them.

The Chairman asked whether the promotion of these men would not cause discontent amongst General Superintendents and General Accountants. Witness replied that he believed it would not.

Referring to the amalgamation, Lord Islington asked whether there has been any actual loss of status and position in the case of officers since the amalgamation.

Mr. Kayla:—Most decidedly yes. For instance, before the amalgamation I was head of a department in the Central Provinces. Since the amalgamation I am sometimes second man in the office, sometimes third. And mine is not the only case of this kind.

THE MINT.

Major MacCormick, Second Mint Master, Bombay, gave evidence on questions relating to his service.

Colonel J. Lloyd Jones, Assay Master, stated that recruitment for the Mint was now from the R. I. M. S., Staff Corps and Royal Engineers, and the present system was, in his opinion, satisfactory. Subordinates should be given promotion in the case of deserving men.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. D. Buxy, of the Veterinary Department, was examined in connection with that Department. The standard of the Veterinary College should be raised; it should be affiliated to the University and the English Universities should recognise this College. Some appointments of Superintendents should be open to Provincial Service men. He also suggested the raising of the pay of Veterinary Assistants. The past services of the District Local Board Veterinary Assistants should be recognised under pension rules.

He suggested that students, after passing their examination at the College, might be given a chance of going to England for the English degree. He said that two or three places should be reserved for Government, to be given to those who passed out in the final examination and stood high.

Mr. K. Howlett, Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, was next examined.

As regards sending Indians to England for training for this department, witness said that it would be better to send from here sons of petty ruling chiefs to England and bring them out for the Imperial Service. If that was not possible, he preferred Provincial Service men who showed administrative ability. Training received in India was not so good as that received in England. He was not in favour of the suggestion that the Office of Veterinary Adviser to Government should only be held by one of the senior officers of the department. He would prefer an I.C.S. man for the control of the department. He favoured the fixing of 20 years as the period of service before retirement.

In reply to Sir Valentine Chirol, witness said he knew only of one Indian who had gone to England for veterinary training, and he found that he had more theoretical than practical knowledge.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Sanaand Trimbak Bhandare, late Assistant Collector of Customs, said that recruitment for the Customs Department under the present rules, if carefully followed, should supply a suitable class of men, both Europeans and Indians, to man the Customs Department in the Imperial branch. He did not, however, see any reason why natives of India, who had taken an Honour's degree at Oxford or Cambridge, should not occasionally be selected. In the way the selection of Indians had been made latterly, practically the Subordinate Service was shut out from entering the Imperial cadre. He said that if selection outside the Subordinate Service had to be made, the person selected must be educationally qualified and should also have mercantile experience of considerable standing. He suggested that probationers should be made to pass a more rigid examination in the vernaculars than at present.

He advocated the retention of convenanted civilians in the Service as a source of strength to the Service and to the general administration. The Collectors at the principal ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras should be civilians.

As regards recruitment, he said that the rule, as it at present stood, implied that non Europeans were incapable of filling such offices as involved the supervision of a large staff of European Preventive officers or considerable intercourse with sea-faring men. He demurred to this opinion, and said that it depended on the character of the man selected, whether European or Indian. He gave instances of Indians who had worked as heads of the Customs Department, and said he himself had acted as Collector on several occasions and he did not find any difficulty in dealing with the European mercantile community or ships' officers, and his work had always been favourably viewed by his superior officers.

Mr. F. D. Lalkaka, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, was next examined.

He was in favour of the majority of the appointments of Collectors and Assistant Collectors being held by Europeans. It was necessary for the preservation of the British character of the administration. The recruitment, as it was conducted at present, was satisfactory. A certain proportion of Indians should be chosen for Assistant Collectors, and when such selections were made the first consideration should be given to the subordinates of the Service.

The local allowance of Rs. 75 now given was insufficient, and should be raised to Rs. 125.

He advocated earlier retirement, as, he said, there was a large amount of strain in the work. When further questioned by the Chairman, however, he admitted that the strain which existed formerly had considerably diminished now.

SECTION B.

Lord Ronaldshay presided over Section B. The other members were Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Theodore Morrison, the Hon. Mr. Chaubal, and the Hon. Mr. Rahim.

Mr. S. C. W. Rose, Officiating Deputy Postmaster-General, Bombay, sat as a co-opted member.

The following three witnesses, who had put in a joint memorandum, were examined together.

Mr. D. J. Murtrie, Presidency Postmaster; Mr. D. S. Captain, Superintendent of Post Office, Poona; and Mr. E. Clericir, Superintendent of Post Offices in Lower Rajputana.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Captain said he was in favour of a limited number of outsiders with good education being recruited as probationary postmasters. Under the present system the postmasters were recruited from the subordinate ranks. Some of these were good men, but the average was not quite up to the mark. As the work in the post office increased and the duties of the postmaster became more complicated and responsible, the witness thought there should be a sprinkling of young energetic men who would turn out competent postmasters after proper training. Their starting salary should be Rs. 100 a month.

Mr. Murtrie was in favour of Mr. Captain's suggestion. The first class superintendents and postmasters should be recruited in the same manner.

Mr. Captain suggested that the system of probationary postmasters should be continued. He thought it was discontinued because the selection was not quite happy in some cases, and the men who were appointed did not give proper satisfaction.

In reply to the Chairman, Mr. Murtrie said that postmasters must work on Sunday, and the time should be two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon, as on holidays.

In answer to Sir Murray Hammick, Mr. Captain said that when they travelled they got eight annas a mile. If he travelled 20 miles he would draw Rs. 4.

In reply to Mr. Chaubal, the witness said if a probationer was put on postmaster's work he would not be able to do superintendent's work, because the former's work was mostly account work.

Replying to Sir Theodore Morrison, the witness said that the pay of the probationary postmaster should be Rs. 100.

Mr. R. T. Gibbs, Director and Superintending Engineer of Telegraphs, was then examined, and during his examination, Mr. C. W. Talbot, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, sat as a co-opted member.

The witness said that all officers in the Engineering Branch of his department should have English training.

For the Registration Department, Mr. C. H. Seddon was a co opted member, Mr. K. B. Pradhan, acting Joint Sub-Registrar of Bombay, in reply to questions, stated that he liked to see higher educational qualifications in sub-registrars, and that they should be given better terms than at present. The present sub-registrar grade was from Rs. 40 to Rs. 200.

The Hon. Mr. Chaubal:—Do you wish inspectors to be recruited from sub-registrars.?—Yes.

Mr. H. O. Quin, Commissioner of Salt and Excise, was the last witness. For this witness, Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, and Mr. S.D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, sat as co-opted members.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Rahim, the witness said he did not invite any applications in his department for vacancies. When asked about the standard of education of applicants, the witness said he liked applicants who had passed the matriculation, school final examination, or the examination of any English school. Under the Assistant-Collectors were Inspectors. For inspectorships, the witness said, he received a large number of applications from pure Indians. In the Excise Department, among Assistant-Collectors, there were two Anglo-Indians, one Indian and five Europeans, while in the Salt Department there were six Europeans and two Hindus. Continuing Mr. Quin said Assistant-Collectors were appointed by the Government on his recommendation.

The Commission then rose for the day.

THE BUDAPEST WAY.

HOW THE COST OF LIVING WAS REDUCED.

Budapest is the one city in the world says a German paper, where the local authorities have grappled with the high cost of living, and have actually succeeded in reducing it.

A year or two ago the rise in the price of meat caused a general alarm in Germany. But nothing came of the fuss. The Hungarians, however, showed more initiative, and more insight into the problem. In Budapest and its four neighbouring towns municipal meat stalls were established which resulted in reducing the price of meat at one blow by 25 per cent. The butchers declared themselves ready to sell at the lower price, if only the municipal trade were abolished. But all that happened was the creation of public bakeries, and to-day they supply the needs of 20 per cent. of the million people in Budapest. This keeps the price down, and furthermore, the people of Budapest set up their own slaughter houses for pigs and sheep, and a central store with twenty-three branches that sells eggs and other food. This store with its branches naturally sets the price of provisions, which are now far cheaper in every shop. Similarly a municipal factory trades in cheap sausages, which have their effect in regulating prices, and all other articles of food have been reduced by the shopkeepers to prevent the local authorities from carrying their experiments any further. In short, the town has set its own price on provisions by its competition with the private shops, and the result is that to-day one can live 25 per cent. more cheaply in Budapest than in Vienna, and the food is cheaper there than anywhere else on the Continent.

The result of municipal enterprise in this case is certainly striking. But the enterprise of a local authority does not always have this result, and one would like to know whether the cheapening of food at Budapest has not been achieved at the expense of the rates. For municipal enterprise in other German cities has had this rasult, so that townsfolk are really no better off. They may pay less for their food, but they pay more in rates. At the same time, since bread is made at Aldershot by the military authorities for the Army at 4d. a loaf, there should be no reason why such enterprises as we read of at Budapest should not have a good result, if properly carried out.

An action for libel has been begun before Mr. Justice Darling with a special jury by Dr. W. J. C. Keats, medical superintendent of the Camberwell Infirmary, against the *Weekly Budget* (Limited) and others for publishing certain comments on the punishment of boys in the infirmary. The words complained of were published in the *London Budget* in which it was alleged that "a mother waiting in an ante room was horrified at hearing a lad screaming agonizedly." The plaintiff gave evidence that the only chastisement inflicted was such as was necessary for the maintenance of discipline. The hearing was adjourned.

THE BHULESHWAR FIRE.

COMPLAINT OF LACK OF WATER.

ALLEGED DELAY OF AN HOUR.

Last evening, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held at the Morgue further enquiry, regarding the deaths of Sagarmal Banshidhar, Sukhideodas Bridhichand, Parashram Wandram, Hariram Meghraj and Shivratan and three others who were burnt in the fire which broke out in Bhuleshwar in the early morning of the 6th instant.

Inspector Spiers led the evidence, while Superintendent Walker watched the proceedings.

A cook, named Maganlal Uttamchand, stated that he lived in the burned building. On the day of the fire, about 3 a. m., he was asleep and was awakened by the fire in the oven. Near the oven was the staircase that caught fire. He awoke two men who were asleep in a room near the staircase and sent them out. He raised an alarm and a police sepoy came. A crowd gathered. Some people escaped from the back of the house. The fire-engines came and they began to play on the fire. Witness saw several people rescued. Ladders were brought and people were brought down from the upper floors. Before 6 a.m. the fire was almost out. He then heard that eight bodies had been found burnt. About 2 a.m., when he retired to bed, he saw that the sweetmeat shop-keepers were working with lights near the oven. They were preparing sweets. Special sweets were being made for the holiday. The witness thought the fire originated in the sweetmeat maker's shop.

CHIEF OF BRIGADE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. T. C. Greenop, Chief Officer of the Bombay Fire Brigade, deposed that on the morning of the 6th instant, at 3-50 a.m. (Bombay Time), an alarm was received from the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station that there was a fire, and they turned out. The Bhuleshwar and Babula Tank fire-engines had already been taken to the scene. At 3-54 another message was received that there was a big fire and the engines from Mandvi, Gowalia Tank and Byculla were sent. He himself went there at 4 a.m. The building was then well alight and flames were bursting from the windows. It was reported to the witness that about ten people had been rescued by an escape from the adjoining roof. Several attempts were made to ascertain if any people were in the building, but they were unsuccessful. All the people who escaped got out before the witness arrived. The fire was brought under control about 6 a. m. (B. T.). While they were at work on the fourth floor four charred and dead bodies were found and were removed to the adjoining building. Shortly after it was reported that others were missing. A search was made and the body of a man was found in the middle room on the third floor. He was badly burnt. The search was continued but without success. Shortly after 8 a. m. (B. T.) two more dead bodies were found, partly covered by debris, in the gully between the two houses. On extricating them a third dead body was found. Continuing, witness said he thought those three people mis-judged the distance between the two houses and fell into the gully below. They might have been dazed. The house had two staircases, one in front and the other in the rear. The front staircase was entirely burnt while the staircase in the rear was just touched. He had heard that there were sweetmeat makers on the ground floor. There was plenty of water.

Questioned by a juror, Mr. Greenop said the fire was well under way when the engines came. There was water available five minutes after the call and the first engine was on the spot at 3-15 a.m. (B.T.).

SWEETMEAT MAKER'S STATEMENT.

Pratabbhai Mohanbai, a partner in the sweetmeat shop, stated their work went on till 9 p.m. the previous night, and he went to sleep in the shop at 11 p.m. About 3-30 a.m. he saw flames and ran out and raised an alarm. After that the fire brigade people came there. At that time there was no water obtainable. They began to use extinguishers. His men did not work until 2 a.m. Ten paces from where he was sleeping was the oven and, as usual, the light was burning when he went to sleep.

Husein Adam, police constable No. 748C, stated that about 3-50 a. m. (B. T.) he heard an alarm of fire from the house and went there and when he saw the fire gave information to the Fire-Brigade. He saw fire in the interior of the sweetmeat shop on the ground floor. The fire brigade people came and turned the key but there was no water. They brought extinguishers. In the meantime the fire extended to the front of the building. After about half an hour, water was available. He tried to go into the house after informing the fire brigade but was stopped by the flames. He shouted out to the people to come down. The first fire-engine had to wait for water half an hour, according to his idea of time.

Maganlal, the first witness, was recalled. He stated that when the first engine came on the scene the ground-floor only was on fire. The fire brigade used fire-extinguishers. He saw the hose affixed to the hydrant but no water could be obtained.

Mr. Greenop was also recalled. On receipt of a call the Fire Brigade telephoned the Chief Water Inspector at Babula Tank. If the water was not already on they could do nothing. He had heard that there was a delay of an hour that night. They had a proper staff on duty. The water failing, the fire brigade used chemical fire extinguishers. It would take five or six minutes to get full pressure at Colaba. He should think that three or four minutes would be a reasonable time for the pressure to come at Bhuleshwar. They informed the Water Department at once.

The further enquiry was adjourned till the 12th inst.

SCIENCE TEACHING.

The following Press Note has been issued :—

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Poona should be the head-quarters of the Inspector of Science Teaching.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

REFERENCES IN THE HIGH COURT.

On the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor taking their seats on the Appellate Side of the High Court in the first division, yesterday morning, the Chief Justice made a reference to the death of Mr. Justice Russell. The Hon. the Advocate-General, Mr. Strangman, and the Government Pleader, Mr. Patkar, also spoke on behalf of the Bar.

The Chief Justice said: We have heard with sorrow of the death of one who was lately and for many years a judge of this Court. Mr. Justice Russell was known to all as a fearless and hard-working judge, who hated injustice and never knowingly did or said an unkind thing. He was, I think, the warmest-hearted man I ever met, and few have gone through life with a keener enjoyment of it than he, until the time when the long and exhausting illness, which has had this fatal ending, commenced. He will be mourned by many friends, not only in this Court, but throughout the city.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General, said: The sad news to which Your Lordship has feelingly referred has been received by the Bar with the deepest regret. We had hoped, that in other surroundings, Mr. Justice Russell might have recovered from the distressing ailment from which he suffered during the last few years of his time in Bombay, and that he might be spared to enjoy that *otium cum dignitate* which was his due. Mr. Justice Russell will be remembered as a true and genial friend, and as one who, throughout his professional and judicial career, invariably and with the utmost conscientiousness tried to do his best.

The Government Pleader said: On behalf of the Appellate Bar I associate myself with all the remarks that have fallen from my Lord the Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Russell was kind and courteous, polite and sympathetic and had endeared himself to all by his suavity of manner. We feel his loss keenly.

In the reference made on Sunday to the late Mr. Justice Russell's collaboration in the authorship of works on the Indian Companies Act and the Indian Railways Act, Mr. Vernon Bayley was inadvertently referred to as "the late Mr. Vernon Bayley."

FALSE ALARMS.

THREE UNNECESSARY CALLS FOR THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The Bombay Fire Brigade received three calls yesterday to different parts of the city, and in all the three cases the engines were not required and returned immediately.

In the first instance, an alarm was raised because some coal tar which was being melted had caught fire in Princess-street. Before the Fire Brigade arrived on the spot, the tar had burnt out.

A pedestrian, having noticed smoke issuing from a house in Nagdevi-street, raised an alarm, but when the fire engines arrived, it was ascertained that the smoke was from the fire place.

The third alarm was given at 3 p.m. by some one through the fire alarm apparatus in front of the Gaiety Theatre. The Fire Brigade arrived, but could not find any fire in the locality and the engines returned.

THE MELVILLE CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

According to a cable from London to the *Indian Daily News*, Mr. Frank Harris, editor of *Modern Society*, has been imprisoned respecting a paragraph anent Earl Fitzwilliam, the co-respondent in the Melville suit.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS BY S. S. ELYSIA.

The Anchor Line S. S. Elysia, is due to arrive here on the morning of the 11th instant with the following passengers :—

Mrs E E Aldridge	Mrs Hunter, child and infant
Miss E Aldridge	Miss F Mackinnon
Miss S A Aldridge	Mr D K MacRae
Capt G Arthur	Mrs MacRae
Mrs Arthur, infant and nurse	Rev P Millholland
Miss F M Bruere	Mrs Millholland and 2 infants
Mr E M Burn	Mrs G P Morris and infant
Mrs Burn and infant	Miss C M Peake
Mrs L J Carter	Miss H M Pollard
Capt L P Collins	Mr A G P Pullan
Mrs Collins, infant and nurse	Mrs Pullan
Miss E M Cooke	Mr W Reid
Mr J H Cooke	Mrs Reid and infant
Mrs Cooke	Miss L Sawtell
Mr W T Fox	Mr L Thacker
Mrs Fox	Mrs H R Warner
Maj F C Fulton	Mrs F Watson
Mr V M Gaikwad	Mr James Welsh
Miss M L Gauthay	Miss D Welsh
Maj T Hunter	Mr R B Whitehead

DEPARTURES BY THE PORT SAID TO-DAY.

The following are booked to sail by the Marittima Italiana Company's steamer Porto Said, to-day.

Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Ballard Pier at 9-45 a.m. (Standard Time) Sharp, for inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 7 a.m. (Standard Time) with their luggage and kit.

Astengo, Mr	Genta, Com
Bianchi, Mr A	Grates, Rev D
Boucher, Rev J Le	Hosch, Mr P
Belgiojoso, Mr B	Hepworth, Serg F H
Clayton, Mr J A and Mrs	Jarnar, Rev K and Mrs
Clark, Mr T Y and Mrs	Khan Jamadar Dewan Ali
Damiano, Rev	Leo, Rev
Domenichetti, Col T V and Mrs	Lena, Sister S
Iwanoff, Mr	Maikle, Mr J
Funcke, Mr	Robiolio, Mr G F
Filippone, Mr F	Scott, Mrs J
Favi, Mr H C	Singh, Mr Jalwan
Franco, Sister M	Symphorian, Rev Fr
Franceschini, Mr A	Wimmer, Rev Fr Dunsten

LATER THAN THE MAIL.

ARMY CANTEENS CONTRACT SCANDAL.

THE CASE OF COLONEL WHITTAKER.

The following news items later than the mail are taken from the Australian papers received in Bombay yesterday.

London, Jan. 25.

In connection with the army contract scandals, two further summonses have now been issued, one against a subordinate civilian, and the other against Lieut.-Colonel Whittaker, who was formerly stationed at Malta with the Yorkshire Light Infantry and retired from the army in 1906.

Mr. Muir, the Treasury counsel who is conducting the case against a number of officers and others, said that among the letters that had been found was one signed by James Ross Ness, who was formerly the manager for Messrs. Lipton at Malta. In a letter to Mr. Minto, also of Messrs. Lipton, dated October 18, 1905, Mr. Ness said: "Whittaker writes to-day for his half-yearly cheque. I suppose the contract requires renewal." Mr. Muir added that evidence would be given to show that when Colonel Whittaker went to Sheffield he made a fresh contract which abnormally favoured Messrs. Lipton. The financial position of the officers who were on trial was not such as to place them beyond temptations by wealthy tradesmen and subordinate civilians who were all the servants of a wealthy corporation and had to make a choice between obedience to orders and the loss of their positions. The men primarily responsible were Messrs. Minto and Causfield, and of these Minto was the controlling mind.

UNITED STATES AND ASIATICS.

Washington, Jan. 25.

Mr. Wilson, Secretary for State for the Department of Labour, has advised Mr. Speaker Clarke that the Asiatic immigration problem could be solved if the standard of admission were raised in order to exclude aliens unable to pass the standard of physical fitness required by the United States army.

Mr. Wilson declares that a concerted movement exists in India and elsewhere to gain admission for Asiatics, to the United States. As Canada is now contemplating drastic legislation aimed at Asiatic exclusion, Mr. Wilson advises disposing of the whole question of Asiatic immigration in one measure. He considers that comprehensive legislation is demanded in view of the present considerable influx of Hindus by way of the Philippines. The problem, he says, is now acute, and an emergency law is necessary.

It is understood that Mr. Wilson approves of action along the lines already taken with regard to Asiatics by Australia.

Douglas (Arizona), Jan. 24.

An official decree barring Chinese as a national menace has been issued by General Carranza, leader of the Mexican Constitutionalists. The Sonora State Government prohibits the Chinese living in its territory from changing their residence and also prohibits any Chinese entering the State. Chinese merchants are therefore appealing to the Chinese Ambassador at Washington to secure for them some redress.

SCOTTISH WILL CASE.

London, Jan. 26.

The Edinburgh Court of Sessions on Saturday declared that the will of the late Miss Kippin was valid. Miss Kippin's estate was valued at £10,000, and it was bequeathed, one-half to Messrs John and William Redmond and the other half to Mr. Keir Hardie for the Labour Party. The Court refused to decide whether the property was left to the Messrs. Redmond for their own benefit or for that of Nationalist Party, but the judge remarked that it seemed to him that it had been left to the Messrs Redmond personally.

BETTING ADVERTISEMENTS.

London, Jan. 26.

The Newspaper Sporting Advertisements Control Association has condemned the present form of the Betting Inducements Bill, which Lord Newton is about to re-introduce in the House of Lords. The Earl of Lonsdale, in a letter to the Press, supports the suppression of tipsters' and bookmakers' circulars, but he does not favour the stopping of all bookmakers' advertisements in the newspapers.

AUSTRALIANS AND DEFENCE.

London, Jan. 26.

Mr. Henry Stead, editor of the Australian edition of the *Review of Reviews*, in a letter to the *Daily News* states that there are signs of a remarkable change in the attitude of the Australian people with regard to defence, principally because the scheme is more costly than was anticipated. A drastic and prompt reduction of the defence expenditure is, he adds, likely to be made owing to the probability of the Federal Treasurer having to face a deficit of £5,000,000.

DUTCH GRIEVANCE AGAINST TURKEY.

Constantinople, Jan. 26.

Basri Bey, formerly an influential member of the Union and Progress Party, and latterly a member of the Opposition in the Ottoman Parliament, was arrested on Saturday for having been in possession of alleged compromising correspondence relating to Mahmoud Shefket Pasha's assassination. He escaped from a military police escort and took refuge in the Dutch Legation. The police attempted to drag him out and the Legation officials surrendered him through a misapprehension of the Consul's orders. The Legation has now entered a protest against the Turkish violation of extra-territoriality and diplomatic privileges.

A ZULU REVOLT.

London, Jan. 25

An Exchange telegram states that a Zulu revolt broke out at Middleburg, but has been suppressed. The outbreak occurred during the absence of troops maintaining order in Johannesburg.

When the Zulus at Middleburg saw the burghers leaving for the Rand they sent emissaries to Zululand to report that the time was opportune for a revolt, as the whites were warring against each other. The emissaries were, however, arrested before they reached Zululand. There is evidence that the Zulus intended to murder every white person in the vicinity. The Government has sent a large patrol to Middleburg and has warned the Zulus that on the first sign of violence offenders will be shot down.

WOMEN AS JUDGES.

St. Louis, Jan. 25.

A new departure in women's courts has been inaugurated here, two women judges having been appointed to try cases involving women and girls accused of minor offences.

BRITISH SHIP-BUILDNIG.

London, Jan 24.

During 1913 there were launched in the United Kingdom 641 steamers of a total tonnage of 1,919,578 and 47 sailing vessels (total tonnage 12,575). Of this output from British ship-building yards 78¼ per cent. are on the United Kingdom's register. The output of all other countries during the same period was 1,052 merchantmen of a total tonnage of 1,400,729.

FRENCH GAMBLING INCIDENT.

Paris, Jan. 26.

As an outcome of a gambling incident, at the Jockey Club, six aristocrats have been summoned to appear before a magistrate.

ANOTHER RADIUM SUCCESS.

Paris, Jan. 26.

The steeplechaser Putteur III., winner of the Grand National Steeplechase in 1909, was for a long time a cripple. He was recently treated with radium and he is now declared to be fit to race again.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

London, Jan. 24.

The *Spectator*, in view of the expected deficit, recommends the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reconsider the raising of a naval loan on the ground that enormous political advantage would attach to the regularising of naval expenditure on similar lines to the German method under a Naval Act, as well as to frankly advertising Great Britain's intentions to the world.

GLASTONBURY.

A NEW PHASE OF THE NATIONAL THEATRE IDEAL.

There is, the *Westminster Gazette* wrote in mail week, an old town, set sleepily in Western England, well dowered with titles. It has been called the English Jerusalem, the Mother of Saints, the Grave of Kings, the Second Rome. Its name is Glastonbury. No area of English soil may boast a richer store of history and romance.

This is the holy isle of Avylyon, and here—who is able to deny it?—lies buried the Holy Grail; on Wirrial the holy thorn grew from the staff of Joseph of Arimathæa; here Saint Dunstan tweaked the devil by the nose; here rest the bones of Arthur and Guinevere.

And here still another wonderful happening seems destined to occur. For at Glastonbury a band of enthusiasts hope to establish a National Festival Theatre for Religious and Choral Drama.

The scheme begins with the production of an Arthurian music-drama next August, and finishes with the establishment of a national theatre where music-drama, folk-drama, and folk-dancing may be fostered, a theatre a tracting unto itself its own craftsmen and serving as a rallying ground for all who are concerned in the growth of national art and the maintenance of national customs and traditions.

Adjoining Glastonbury is Street, a place of growing industrial importance, and from this source will be gathered the bulk of those who will serve the theatre. During the winter the scenery will be painted and the costumes made, the rehearsals set in motion; in the summer will come the plays, the contests and the festivals.

Obviously, then, the scheme aims at the establishment of a permanent theatre. For the present, however, the desire is to erect a temporary building, either on Wirrial (Weary-All Hill) or in the Abbey grounds; a building which will serve for four or five years, would seat about 1,200 people, have a hidden orchestra, and embody all modern appliances. Towards this object a considerable sum has been raised, but we learn that the successful launching of the scheme next summer depends upon the subscription of a further £2,000 before the end of this month.

In this theatre would be performed next August the first music-drama. This is "The Birth of Arthur," the poem composed by Reginald R. Buckley, the music by Rutland Boughton. Frederick Austin has already been cast for Merlin and Mrs. Tobias Matthay for Igraine. Mr. Thomas Beecham has promised the services of his orchestra, and is himself to conduct the three performances. The chorus will be recruited from local choral societies, and may possibly be helped by a contingent from London.

It is intended that folk-art shall share, too, in this festival, which promises to be a very alluring festival indeed. And through it all there is the vision of Glastonbury shaking off the dust of centuries and rousing itself again to play a big part in the development of national life.

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years.

NATIVE STATE SUED.

STORY OF A CONCESSION IN KASHMIR.

The claim against the Kashmir State, upon which Sir Arthur Reid is shortly to adjudicate, is being brought by the Kashmir Mineral Company, Ltd., of which Major General Anderson, R.A. (retired), is the Managing Director.

A good many years ago, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, General Anderson took out exploring licenses to search for minerals in Kashmir State, and in 1904 he transferred these licenses, with the sanction of the State to the Kashmir Mineral Company which he had formed. The company obtained further licenses for exploring and prospecting, and worked under them until 1908, when work was stopped and certain claims were brought on the ground of alleged grievances. It is these claims that are now about to be submitted to the arbitrator, whose decision in the matter will be final. The first claim is one for Rs. 15,000 in regard to the Buniar Exploring and Prospecting License, being compensation for salaries of establishment for six weeks, estimates of results that might be fairly hoped for, and company's stores, camp equipage, tools, etc. The grounds of the claim are that the attitude of the Durbar was inimical to the company, and that the company was not given the prospecting license applied for.

The second claim is for Rs. 51,000 in regard to the Padar Sapphire License, and the grounds of the claim are that the Governor of Jammu did not supply labour and transport, and that no answer was given to General Anderson's enquiry if he would be allowed to work under the mining laws.

The third claim is for the Dras River Gold Washing Concession for Rs. 3,76,000, of which 3 3-4 lakhs is for the sale price of rights on the ground that the company had to stop work.

The last claim, amounting to over three lakhs of rupees, is for compensation for moneys paid to the company by shareholders for shares, etc., profit realised on sapphires, and compensation for the ruin of the company. The total amount of the claim is Rs. 7,44,325. The Durbar repudiates any liability in regard to the company, and on the other hand claims a sum of Rs. 11,048 for ground rents, royalty on sapphires sold, and interest.

It is contended by the Durbar that the State was not bound to supply forced labour or transport to the company; further that the grounds on which the claims are based do not constitute any terms under the contract between the Durbar and the company, and that the amount of damages is exorbitant and has been increased from time to time.

General Anderson has come out to India to prosecute the claim on behalf of the company, and has engaged Mr. C. H. Oertel, barrister of Lahore, to put their case before the arbitrator. The State will be represented at the arbitration by the Hon'ble Shadi Lal, barrister of Lahore. It was originally suggested that the hearing should commence at Jammu on February 9th, but the date has not been definitely fixed, though H. H. the Maharaja has suggested February 17th as a suitable date.

THE N. W. FRONTIER.

ARMED STRENTH OF THE TRIBES-MEN.

In an article in the *Journal* of the United Service Institution of India Major E. W. Costello, V.C., gives some estimates of the armed strength of the tribesmen on the North-West Frontier.

He puts this at 300,000 fighting men, but adds that these are scattered in the long narrow belt of independent territory up to the Durand Line, and can as a rule be dealt with by our troops in detail. The *Pioneer* thinks the number given is excessive, even including youths, for the total population—men, women, and children—of the tracts mentioned are given in the last Census of India at 1,622,000. The writer states that about 10,000 Pathans from across the Border are serving in our army, reserve, Border Military Police and Militias, more than half being Afridis, the average amongst whom works out at one in eight of the tribal strength (40,200). It is in any case most difficult to estimate with any amount of exactness the actual fighting strength of the tribes. As to armament, Major Costello notes that the tribesmen are now well armed but that the quality and description of their weapons vary greatly. He adds that forty per cent. of the Afridis possess Lee-Metfords or Martinis of sorts, whereas it is doubtful if ten per cent. of the Bunerwals could produce a like rifle. We should say that five per cent. would be nearer the mark, and there are still a very large number of other clans that have only a few breech-loaders. If the arms traffic had not been stopped there can be no doubt that modern rifles would have poured in abundance into the hinterland, but now the Kohat Pass factories have to be resorted to for weapons and these are of inferior make. The question of ammunition also is an important one; it is most difficult for the tribesmen to get cartridges and their reserve supply must be very limited.

Everyone acquainted with Frontier warfare, says the *Pioneer*, will agree with the conclusion reached in the article that "our superior fire discipline and ammunition supply would always remain great factors in our favour even were every Pathan to carry a '303."

Certain "exclusive or preferential rights" given to members of the Prince's Golf Club, Mitcham, under the recent new regulations of the Conservators of Mitcham Common were the subject of a test case before the Croydon County Justices in mail week, when Frederick Harris, caddie-master of the club, was summoned, under By-law 14 of the Conservetors, for obstructing and interfering with Mr. John Augustus Charles Harrison, of Chatsworth-road, West Norwood, when preparing to play golf, on December 6, by refusing to supply him with a caddie. The chairman, after the Bench had consulted in private, said the defendant would be convicted and fined 5s. and 9s. 6d. costs. The Bench found that Regulation No. 1 was *ultra vires*. The Bench agreed to state a case.

THE PRINCE OF WIED.

THE MAN WHO IS TO RULE ALBANIA.

A GREAT ADVENTURE.

When Prince William of Wied used to appear at the Court of his aunt, Queen Carmen Sylva, in Bucharest, panoplied in the gleaming white of the Potsdam Garde du Corps, he was called "Lohengrin."

A peculiarly martial figure, broad-chested and over six feet in his stockings, whose favourite trick as a young lieutenant was to hoist a comrade high in the air with one arm; the future ruler of Albania is a Lohengrin in more than externals. His desire, writes Mr. Frederic W. Will in the *Daily Mail*, to face the ominous uncertainties of the new Kingdom shows him to be endowed with the indomitable courage of Wagner's silvered knight. He is ready to beard a world of dangers unseen. And his wife is a woman of his own fibre. A princess born on the wild prairies of Moldavia is the last person in the world to listen to the Kaisor's admonitions to beware of the pitfalls of Albania. Prince and Princess William of Wied may fail in statecraft at Durazzo, but they will never be found lacking in pluck. They are going into the "Albanian adventure," as their friends and kinsmen call it with their eyes wide open and their hearts steeled. The warlike tribesmen who are to be their subjects are said to idolise bravery. If that is so, Prince William and his spirited consort have an ideal claim to loyalty and affection.

In a material age it is hard for a prince who volunteers for a throne to convince his fellow-men of the sincerity of his motives when he pleads sense of duty as his guiding purpose. That is what Prince William adduces in proof of his desire to rule Albania. He goes so far as to consider himself "the agent of civilisation." Nobody who knows the rugged candour of his character, or his predilection for silence, inherited from a great ancestor, William of Orange, doubts the genuineness of his protestations. Comrades and relatives have been trying for weeks to dissuade Prince and Princess William from their "mad" project. Into their ears have been dinned the attractions of irresponsible *dolce far niente* in placid Potsdam, the German Windsor. The Prince had been adjured to take heed of his very promising career in the Kaiser's army. Princess Sophia is reminded of the commanding position she abandons in German Court, military, and artistic society. Before the eyes of both has been dangled a disheartening and terrifying vision of the primitiveness and perils of Albania. They have been besought to ponder well before rejecting the tranquillity of their present life for a country where revenge for murder by murder is canonised law. To all these alarms and entreaties this ultra-modern Lohengrin and Elsa return a resolute "No." Durazzo to them spells Duty They are going.

The Prince and Princess William, of course are German, but by association and environment both are almost as Rumanian as Teutonic. They were prepared for the Albanian throne by the Prince's uncle and aunt, King Carol and Queen Carmen Sylva—the latter was a Princess of Wied—who in recent years have been something of father and mother to the Prince. As for his consort, born Princess of Schonburg-Waldenburg, she spent her entire youth and character-forming period in the valleys of Rumania on the estates of her maternal ancestors, the Cantacuzenes, the renowned family which once ruled the Byzantian Empire. Long familiar figures at the exclusive Court of Bucharest, Rumanians claim the young couple almost as their own. It was shrewd King Carol of whom they leaned for advice in the hours which prefaced their final determination to go to Albania.

PASSION FOR SOLDIERING.

Ask his friends what Prince William's outstanding traits are and they will tell you at once a passion for soldiering and an omnivorous love of books. A brilliant undergraduate at Jena, where he studied philosophy at the feet of Haeckel, he stood out from among his comrades because he preferred reading to drinking and the *Mensur* (duel).

His giant physique inclined him naturally to gymnastics and athletics, and when not absorbed in books, he was occupied in something capable of developing muscle. The Prince became famous as the strongest man in the University, and his achievements are still a tradition at Jena.

HIS WIFE.

"The Wieds," as Prince and Princess William are known to their friends, have the energy and enthusiasm of youth. The Prince will be thirty-eight in June, his wife twenty-nine in May. They have two children, a girl of five and a baby "Crown Prince." Prince William is more "royal" than any non-reigning German Prince. He is connected by direct blood ties with the ruling houses of Germany, Russia, the Netherlands, and all three Scandinavian kingdoms. The Prince is quite and distinctly thoughtful of mien. In conversation he reveals power of intellect and will. His words are few and always to the point. He is obviously a man of action. His stature, suggesting leonine strength, and a face denoting determination and cool-headedness, are sure to impress. The Princess Sophia is as little as possible like the haughty royal lady of imagination. At once you know her to be a woman of restless aspiration, not easily dissuaded from a resolve firmly taken. The democratic, untrammelled atmosphere of her girlhood explains her vivacity and unaffected bearing. She had the unconventional education of a simple peasant child in the Moldavian hills, under the supervision of a mother who was poetess, musician, and painter. It left an indelibly romantic impress on her life and character. She was brought up not to be afraid of the common people. Her earliest dancing partners were foresters and officials on the ancestral estate.

Of liberal and tolerant stock, both of them brave as lions, "the Wieds" are well-equipped to mount the throne of tempestuous Albania. The Powers unquestionably looked far and wide without finding their like.

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A NOTABLE BIRTHDAY.

AUSTRALIA CELEBRATES TS 126TH ANNIVERSARY.

JANUARY 26, 1788.

Australia, as a federated Commonwealth, is a trifle over 13 years old; yet on January 26, it celebrated the 126th anniversary of its birthday as a British possession. We might have selected, writes "Nomad" in the *West Australian*, by right of claimant discovery, January 4 on which Dampier in 1688 first planted the foot of an Englishman on Australian soil at Roebuck Bay, as Anniversary Day. Or we could have chosen April 19, on which eventful day of 1770 Captain James Cook—the real discoverer of Australia—hoisted the Union Jack on the flowery banks of Botany Bay, and startled marsupials and aboriginals with salvoes of artillery and feux de joie of musketry, in celebration of the annexation of "New Holland" to the realms of George III. But the initial date of practical colonisation was selected. The day on which the "first fleet" landed the first contingent of colonists at Sydney Cove—January 26, 1788, and Captain Arthur Phillip assumed the viceregal control of the Austral continent. It is a long way to look back, and the retrospect is a most marvellous illustration of the appropriateness of our national motto, "Advance Australia."

GOVERNOR PHILLIP'S SUBJECTS.

Governor Phillip's subjects in 1788 numbered 1,044, of whom 696 were convicts, and 212 officers and privates of marines. The live stock of the colony consisted of 7 horses, 7 horned cattle, 29 sheep, 19 goats, 24 pigs, and 5 rabbits, exclusive of a couple of hundred head of poultry. The colonists were fed upon pickled pork, naval salt junk, and ship's biscuit mainly: and one of the first things Phillip had to do was to send one of his "fleet" to India for a cargo of rice, and another to the Cape for a load of wheat and live-stock. Luckily, they got back in time to save the infant colony from the fate that befell Raleigh's first Virginian settlement—extinction by starvation. The first Australians, however, realised promptly that colonisation meant work. The first crop was put in at Parramatta at Rose Hill—now more noted for turf than for harvest—in 1792. Two years later 1,000 acres were under crop, and in 1793 when the population had increased (through convict shipments principally) to 3,500, 14,000 bushels of wheat were reaped. But when the Agricultural Society of New South Wales was first formed in 1822 wheat was worth 25s. per bushel! Two years later the harvest was so bountiful that the price fell to 10s. a bushel; and the Governor withdrew his general order, directing that all private persons should exercise the utmost economy in the consumption of flour. It was a famine time generally, for a similar decree had been made in the branch convict establishment at Hobart, where invitations to dinner were given with the special N.B. "Please bring your own bread."

FROM 1,044 TO 4½ MILLIONS.

But now on our 126th birthday we reckon upon a population (according to the unchallengeable Mr Knibbs) of over 4,500,000. We have over 12 millions acres of land under cultivation and produced in 1912 over 93 million bushels of wheat alone. In fact, agriculturally, Australia has long overpassed the mother-country. Great Britain in 1911 had only 8,320,643 areas under cultivation of all sorts, and raised only 64,513,000 bushels of the precious grain which is to her inhabitants the staff of life. It is in livestock, however, that Australia has made most marvellous progress. At first meat was a great desideratum. The Sydney settlement was hemmed in between the (then) impassable Blue Mountains and the sea. The pastoral wealth of Australia had yet to be discovered, and the only sheep that were carried were of the Indian breed, with hair-like fleece, but extra fecund, for they produced three lambs at a birth. At the beginning of the 19th century, however, Captain Macarthur besought a ship's captain who was bound for Capetown for wheat and cattle, to bring him "any sheep that could be found growing wool." He brought back two rams and three ewes of the Spanish merino flock that King Charles of Spain had presented to the Stadholder of Holland—who had shipped them off to the Boers of the Cape—where they were despised and neglected. Macarthur took the wool of these sheep to England, and astonished Yorkshire with it. He was given a few of King George's Hampden flock, of the original Spanish merino breed, was granted 10,000 acres of Syney land for sheepfarming, and formed the famous Camden Park stud, which was the foundation of the Australian merino. In 1820 a bale of Macarthur's wool realised in London 10s. 4d. per lb.

A GLUT OF CATTLE.

But as Moreton Bay was opened up to the north, the mountains were penetrated to the west and south, and flocks and herds increased, meat became an absolute drug on the Australian market, and horses unsaleable. In 1830 cattle which had been brought at £10 per head were not worth 10s.; and depraved squatters stanted to salt beef for England and ship horses to India. Neither dairying nor cold storage were dreamed of in those days; and population was so slow of growth it was impossible to make any impression on stock expansion by Australian teeth. Yet the continent is far indeed from being overstocked now, though the 1911 census showed its sheep numbering over 93 millions; its cattle 11,328,000; its horses 2,279,000 and its pigs 1,110,000. As to the five rabbits which Governor Phillip brought to Botany in the Sirius, the myriad fecundity of their increase defies all calculation. It is not alone in numbers, but in quality and value that our stock have improved. It is curious to note that, while in 1830 cattle were selling at 10s. a head, 46 years later the Robertsons of Colac (Victoria), sold by auction from their one famous Shorthorn herd a heifer (Roan Duchess for 2,000 guineas; and rams in more recent years have realised almost fabulous prices.

Wool, it was, that first called the attention of the world to Australia. Sydney Smith, in his *Edinburgh Review* essays on the discoveries of Oxley and other explorers, regretfully pronounced that Australia was too far away ever to be of any use: but the merino showed that, at all events, it had one great export capability. Still the dominant English idea was that Australia's main utility was as a dumping ground for surplus criminality. Felons were numerous enough under a Draconian code which made a capital crime of the theft of 5s. worth of goods from a shop. Hanging was getting monotonous; "His Majesty's plantations"—in what is now the United States—were no longer available for transportations; and it was more economical to work a criminal in the Antipodes than to gaol him for life. Port Phillip was the second selected place for a new dumping ground; but Colonel Collins luckily chose the wrong side of the Bay, failed to discover the Yarra, and after a six months' trial of a penal colony on the sand of what is now Sorrento quarantine ground, sailed off to found Hobart, in 1804. Sydney in 1824 established a convict outpost on Moreton Bay, and thus Brisbane came to be founded.

AN AUDACIOUS POEM.

Meantime, a young Australian native—William Charles Wentworth (he was born in Norfolk Island) had at Cambridge University shocked the dons by an audacious prize poem on Australasia, with which he intended to win the Chancellor's gold medal. Most certainly it deserved the prize far more than the polite, polished verses which gained the medal for Winthrop Mackworth Praed. It was prophetic as well as artistically and accurately descriptive, but awfully audacious. This, *inter alia*, is what the young "Australian Patriot"—who afterwards won Parliamentary government for the colonies—had to say to the Motherland in 1823:—

But oh, Britannia, should'st thou cease to ride,
Despotic Empress of Old Ocean's tide,
Should'st thy tamed lion—spent his former might,
No longer roar—the terror of the fight;
Should'st ere arrive that dark disastrous hour,
When, bowed by luxury, thou yield'st to power;
When thou, no longer freest of the free,
To some proud victor bend'st the vanquished knee.
May all thy glories in another sphere
Relume, and shine more brightly still than here,
May this, thy last-born infant, then arise
To glad thy heart and greet thy parent eyes,
And Austra'asia float, with flag unfurled
A new Britannia in another world.

THE COLONIAL FAMILY.

The colonial infant began to come thicker and faster thereafter. Tasmania, thanks to the inaugural voyage which those intrepid voyageurs, Bass and Flinders, had demonstrated, was emancipated from Sydney's control in 1825. Four years later Captain Stirling "unfurled the flag" over Swan River, and took possession of "all that portion of the Continent of Australia not included in the Colony of New South Wales." Six years after, Major Mitchell discovered Australia Felix, while Batman and Fawkner squabbled over proprietary discovery rights on the Yarra—and Melbourne was founded. Governor Hindmarsh and his model colonists in 1836, after roosting for months miserably on Kangaroo Island, came over to the mainland and hoisted the Union Jack on the old gum tree at Holdfast Bay—and Adelaide arose. Meantime Wentworth had been prosecuting unremittingly his Parliamentary government campaign, and had won it. The first Anniversary Day as celebrated in Sydney's only theatre by a great public dinner to Wentworth 68 years ago to day. Fifteen years later Port Phillip fought free of the Sydney shackles and arose as the colony of Victoria.

GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

And then Australia's gorgeous transformation scene came on. The golden treasures of the continent so long officially concealed and discounted—for fear of the effect on convicts—were revealed. The one thing above all that was wanted for Australian development was population—and it came with a rush. The hardiest, the boldest, the most enterprising of men in all countries rushed for the new land of ophir, for the golden glories of Ballarat, Bendigo, and the Turon. The flood tide of free independent democratic spirit which still distinguishes Australia above every other country in the world (not in the least excepting the United States) followed them. Colonial development was complete when Moreton Bay became Queensland in 1860; and its consolidation culminated, when 13 years ago His Majesty, the present King, proclaimed the Constitution of the Commonwealth and opened the first Federal Parliament of Australia.

INDIAN LAW STUDENTS.

The High Courts in India have recently adopted certain regulations for the enrolment of duly qualified barristers, which have been the subject of some criticism. The sub-committee recently appointed by the London Advisory Committee for Indian Students to inquire into the difficulties of Indian students in the United Kingdom have made the following recommendations: —(1) That students should be given the option of deciding whether they are prescribed for reading in chambers should be worked out in the United Kingdom or in India. (2) That students should be allowed to commence their chambers work before being called to the Bar. (3) That the rule of the Bombay High Court requiring a student to read in the chambers of a barrister of ten years' standing should be widened so as to allow students to read with barristers of recognised standing of any nationality.—The Advisory Committee have approved these recommendations and have submitted them to the Secretary of State for India for his consideration.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

"BLOODY SUNDAY."

The ninth anniversary of "Bloody Sunday"—the day of the sanguinary riots in St. Petersburg in 1905—was celebrated by 120,000 workmen engaging in a general strike. All the factories stopped work for the day. Large forces of mounted gendarmerie prevented the attempt to form processions, scattering the crowds with their swords. About 300 people had been arrested overnight, including parties of women showing red flags.

MR. CLIFTON ROBINSON'S AFFAIRS.

An adjourned meeting of creditors was held at Bankruptcy Buildings on Jan. 21, under the receiving order made on Dec 18 against Mr. Clifton Robinson, son of the late Sir Clifton Robinson. A statement of the debtor's affairs showed liabilities £1,002 and no assets. Mr. E. S. Grey, official receiver, who presided, said that a proposal had been lodged on behalf of the debtor providing for the payment of 10s. in the pound, but because of the attitude of the petitioning creditor the proposal could not be carried. The meeting was adjourned for a week, with a view to the petitioning creditor's being persuaded to accept the composition.

WILD MEN'S BRAINS.

The danger of laying down general assertions about the inferiority of savages in the matter of brains was emphasised in a lecture at the Royal Institution. Measurement of cranial capacity, said the lecturer, Mr. W. McDougall, showed that in this respect some savages were not inferior to Europeans. The average brain of the savages in the interior of Borneo, among whom he had made observations, was just about as large as that of the average Oxford undergraduate. The stature of the Oxford man, he explained, was higher by about seven or eight inches, and as there was a co-relation between the mass of body and the mass of mind the brain of the undergraduate was proportionately smaller than that of the Borneo man (Laughter.)

OFFICER'S SUCCESSFUL PLEA

At Dorset Assizes at Dorchester on Jan. 20 the Hon. D. W. Leslie Melville, a lieutenant in the 10th Hussars, was sued by Mr F. F. Daniell, of Clifton Maybank, for £245 the price of two polo ponies. The defendant, it was alleged, went to the plaintiff's stables and bought two ponies for the sum mentioned, the groom giving him the price written down on a piece of paper. When the arrangements had been made for shipping the ponies to South Africa, where defendant's regiment was, Lieut. Melville telegraphed to the plaintiff declining to take them as he had altered his plans. Defendant now pleaded under the Sale of Goods Act that there was no memorandum of the deal in writing, and there was also a plea of infancy. Mr. Justice Lawrence said he was bound to take cognisance of the pleas, which were not withdrawn, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant with costs.

IF FRANCE WERE AT WAR.

The Committee entrusted with the task of studying the question of revictualling the fortified camps of Paris has made the surprising discovery that if war were to break out Paris would be starved after four days. According to M. Massard the capital could only count upon four days of bread. "Should mobilisation be ordered," he writes in the report which he will present to the Municipal Council, "Paris would be at once cut off from all communication with the provinces. The railways would be almost entirely monopolised by the military authorities for bringing troops and for their own supplies, and this during the whole time necessary for mobilisation. On the great railway lines there would be very little means of transport for ordinary commerce. In fact, the mobilisation would mean for the three million inhabitants of Paris the sudden stoppage of most of their resources." The difficulty now is to tell who is responsible for the revictualling of Paris against time of war.

PRINCESS AS CINEMA ACTRESS.

BRAHMIN LADY'S VIEWS ON ENGLISH LIFE.

One of the many who are adopting cinemathgraph acting as a profession is a Brahmin lady, Princess Ashoka Luxumi. The widow of a Rajputana Prince, she is a lady of rare culture and charm.

"Like ever so many of my sisters," the Princess told an interviewer, "I had always a leaning towards Western notions and Western ideas."

With the death of her husband the ambition of the Princess turned to the freer life of the West. Her caste precludes her marrying again in India.

"My ambition," she said, "is to taste of Western life in all its aspects. I should like to emulate Olive Christian Malvery, and be flower-seller, factory girl, and domestic in turns. For the present I am studying the art of acting for the cinema. As an Indian it appeals to my highly emotional character. We have some capital moving pictures in India, and many of our ladies, too, are quite clever actresses, for we have an Indian Shakespeare whose plays relieve the monotony of our lives."

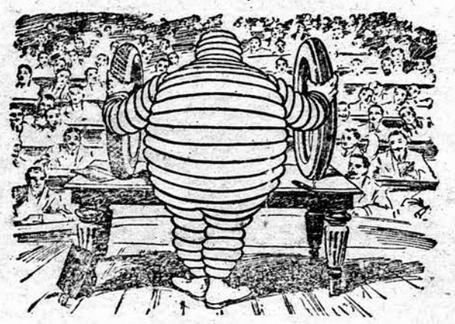
The Princess holds interesting views on Western life. She admires English women whole-heartedly, but she confesses that they do not seem so greatly attached to their husbands as do their eastern sisters. When the husbands fell ill the wives usually sent them off to a nursing home. The Princess mentioned that unions between Indian men and English women were becoming very frequent.

"I am sorry to say, however," she added, "that these marriages seldom turn out happily."

Princess Ashoka is a compelling orator, and has thrilled London audiences many a time with stories of the tribulations of the Indian peasantry.

"They are oppressed and depressed," she said; "up to their neck in debt always, this heritage of want and misery falling from father to son through all the generations. Many have tried to put an end to this slavery, but it rests with the natives, Princes and Rajahs, to appreciate that charity begins at home; and that unless their dominions they should alleviate the sufferings of their own people."

Quality



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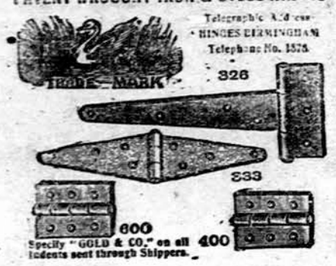

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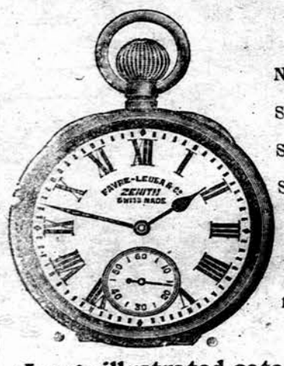

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Nickel open face kevless lever, 'A' qual,		25
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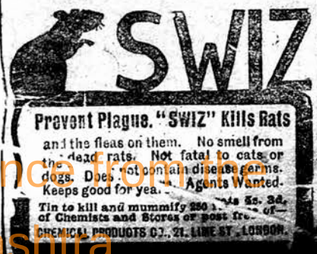

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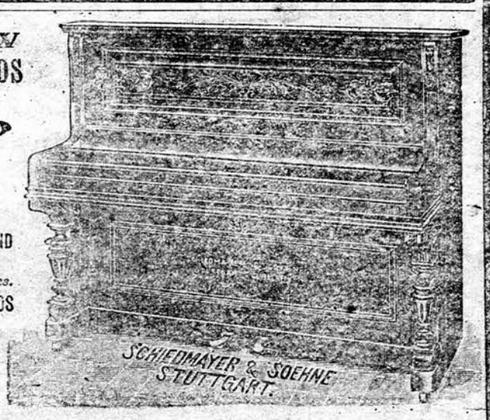

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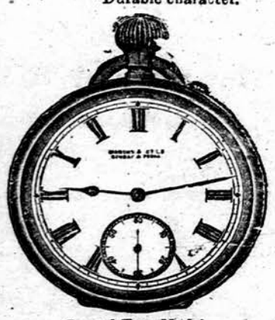

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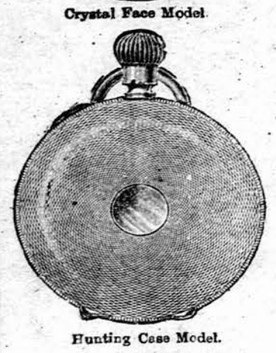
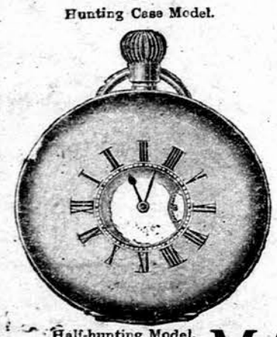


Hunting Case Model.



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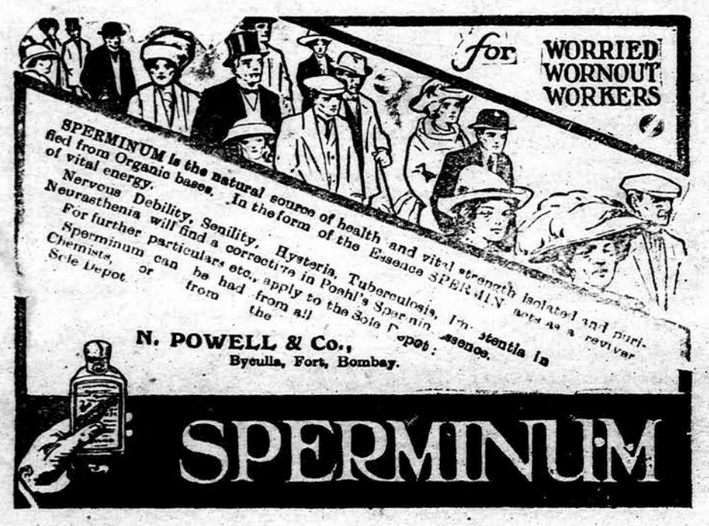
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

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CURES ALL
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

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